CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and Local Business Interests Brings Community Prosperity

THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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THE COMPANY UNION

A Corporate Proxy

Result of Vote in Webster Again Demonstrates Desire on Part of Manufacturers to Hold Power Over Workers—Stevens Company May Find Its Troubles Have Just Begun—Local 2384 Will Carry On.

It is a fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon logic that "no man shall be judge of his own cause!" This is so very obvious, from the standpoint of commonsense prudence, that outside of despotic circles of arbitrarily exercised control, nobody would think to question it.

Yet, in defiance of this principle of logic, and maxim of law, many corporations are bound and determined to coerce and dominate, threaten and cajole, penalize and oppress their workers who attempt to exercise their plain right of deciding for themselves who shall, or shall not, be their spokesmen and representatives in their dealings with their employers. On the other hand, the said employers demand the right to decide this matter for their employes, even against their plainly expressed desires, officially determined and formally submitted.

A local case is that of the Stevens Linen Works, of Webster, which concern has made tremendous and temporarily successful efforts to compel the acceptance by their employes of the so-called Protective Association. This consists of employes who do not belong to the legitimate union organization, U. T. W. of A. Local 2384. In an election held this week, to determine which body should officially represent the workers in their negotiations with the management, the Protective Association won by a small margin.

This is not to be wondered at. There, the workers were plainly faced with the alternatives of company favor on one side, and demonstrated hostility and discrimination upon the other. The vote for the "company union", *for such it is in its integral makeup*, represents nothing more than corporate domination of the workers owing to the natural agitation and apprehension on their part to oppose their employer. Left to themselves to make a free choice, there can be no doubt as to the overwhelming majority which would have been recorded in favor of the U. T. W. of A.

What has been accomplished by this invidious action upon the part of the corporation? First, a division in the ranks of the workers. Next, loss of that morale and good will which is the very essence of industrial success. The factory is now a divided camp. It may be compared to a schism within a church. It will have after-effects now only to be guessed at—but inevitably to develop and foster with the growth of a sense of injustice perpetrated upon practically the normal majority of the workers in this plant.

How can a lawyer plead for both sides in a case at court? How can the Stevens Linen Company pretend to represent its own interests, properly and consistently, and at the same time represent the employes, when their real or apparent interests may be at variance with the practice or policy of the company? The proposition is absurd upon its face! If the company had nothing to gain by dominating the workers it would have no thought or concern about a "company union". The very word "company" signifies proprietorship, itself. Need anything further be said? "The company union is for the company."

Insistence upon foisting "company unions" upon unwilling employes can only result in continuous industrial strife and disrest. It means a further aggravation of the general economic system. It plays into the hands of the proponents of public ownership of all basic industries. It is flirting with dictatorship.

For it is evident that the Constitution which guarantees every man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is flouted, in one of its main tenets, if not in all three. This state of affairs cannot survive—and will not!

Perhaps, Agent Crawford and owners of the Stevens Linen Works are not aware of this fact, but it is certain that with the decision in their favor, brought about largely through coercion, their troubles are just about to begin. Knowing, as the writer does, the determined stand taken by members of Local 2384 to maintain their union, this is bound to cause friction.

It is a well-known fact that no "company", "independent", "protective," "shop" or any other owner-dominated organization will ever be able to establish working conditions to the satisfaction of members of the regular union. That this is bound to cause further disruption in their working force, with consequent interruption in production, is a certainty, and

(Continued on Page 8)

AFL CONVENTION RE-ELECTS WILLIAM GREEN PRESIDENT WITHOUT OPPOSITION

The delegates to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously re-elected William Green to the office of president of the Federation. Frank Morrison was also named secretary-treasurer without opposition. Thirteen out of fifteen vice-presidents were re-elected without contest.

WILLIAM GREEN
Re-elected President American Federation of Labor, Without Opposition

Matthew Woll, third vice-president, was opposed by Emil Costello of the Bed Workers' Union No. 18456, Kenosha, Wis., but won by a vote of 28,522 to 244.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, who was chosen as eleventh vice-president by the 1934 convention but resigned because of his duties as Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, received 17,370 votes against 11,892 for Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

The following constitute the new Executive Council:

President William Green; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison; first vice-president, Frank Duffy; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert; third vice-president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice-president, John Coefield; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet; eighth vice-president, Geo. M. Harrison; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin; tenth vice president, William L. Hutcheson; eleventh vice-president, T. D. Mahon, twelfth vice-president, John L. Lewis; thirteenth vice-president, David Dubinsky; fourteenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates; fifteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor.

WORDS AND WORDS: BUT NO PROMISE OF RELIEF FOR NEWSPRINT SITUATION

Government's Answer to Resolutions Submitted by Maine State Federation of Labor, Gives Little Encouragement for Future of One of Maine's Leading Industries—Federation Asked for Bread and is Given Stone

Federation Official Severely Criticises Assistant Secretary of State, Whose Answer is Referred to As Exhibiting the Schoolmaster Attitude and Wholly Out of Tune With Essentials for Saving Important Domestic Industry — Looks for Action by Next Congress to Substitute Law for Curbing Present Executive Tariff Powers—Wrong to Expand Foreign Markets at Expense of Domestic Trade.

The Maine State Federation of Labor acutely aware of the heavy inroads which have been made in the domestic newsprint paper industry by foreign importations into this country free of duty, adopted resolutions calling on our Government to take cognizance of the results of this policy so injurious to the industry in Maine. The resolutions, in part, follows:

"WHEREAS, When the Congress of the United States in 1913 placed news print paper on the duty free list, there were produced in the United States mills one million, three hundred and five thousand (1,305,000) tons of newsprint paper. Foreign importations were two hundred and twenty thousand (220,000) tons. In 1934, imports have increased to two million, one hundred and three (2,103,000) tons, while slightly under a million (950,000) tons were made in the United States. These figures show the decline in the domestic production of newsprint paper and indicate most clearly that unless some measure of protection is given by the United States Government there will be little, if any, newsprint paper made in our domestic mills within a few years, and

"WHEREAS, The Government, through the State Department has recently negotiated a reciprocal trade treaty with Sweden and has plans to enter negotiations, shortly, with the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of entering into a reciprocal trade agreement, Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor most respectfully urge the President of the United States and the Secretary of State to give careful consideration to the pulp and paper industry of Maine, and the United States, in negotiating this reciprocal treaty with Canada, inasmuch as imports of newsprint paper from Canadian mills (many of which are non-union and pay disgracefully low wages), are a serious threat to the livelihood of the workers of Maine and to the United States newsprint paper mills, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That in view of the fact that tariff protection has been removed from the newsprint paper industry, which compels the workers in the paper industry to compete with the low wages paid in foreign countries we must respectfully urge that the importation of newsprint from Canada be placed on a quota basis, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Louis J. Brann, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull."

Words and Words—But No Relief!

This was a plain statement of fact, and facts are not to be set aside. In due course of time, a reply was received from Washington. It came from Francis B. Sayre, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State. As might be expected from a Harvard law professor, it deals nearly in words. It gives no promise of relief, it specifically states, and reiterates that "The purpose of the Trade Agreement Act under which the prospective agreement with Canada is being negotiated, is to expand foreign markets for products of the United States as a means, among other objectives, of restoring the American standard of living and overcoming domestic unemployment."

The communication then bluntly states that "under this Act, the endeavor is being made to foster a restoration of our international commerce to its former level through reduction in the many excessive restrictions and trade barriers which at present impede its flow over the greater part of the world." And then follows the rebuff and let down, in the same freely flowing style. Here it is:

"Obviously, the imposition of new barriers cannot, in general, be considered in harmony with this purpose."

A little further on, the same thought is repeated in similar strain. Here it is:

"The Administration is (I am sure you realize) deeply conscious of the need for restoring domestic employment and raising the standard of living, and is convinced that the restoration of, and further increase in, the activity of trade and the volume of consumption is the soundest means for fostering this end."

Another paragraph simply reiterates, in effect, the same assertion:

(Continued on Page 8)

Southern Textile Mills No Worse Than Some in New England

Chain Corporations in the North, Blaming Poor Business on Southern Competition, Found to Be Worst Offenders in Payment of Low Wages and Bad Working Conditions —U. T. W. of A. Officials Met in New York to Work Out Plan of Action.

International officers of the United Textile Workers of America met in special session in Bible House, New York City, October 23 and 24, for the purpose of devising ways and means to check reduction in wages, increases in machine loads, and the lengthening of hours in the textile industry, since the outlawing of the NRA.

The principal object of the meeting according to Vice-President Riviere, was to discuss a survey made by the vice-presidents. He said that these officers found there was a tendency to break down standards set by the codes, and the movement was being led by the same "unfair manufacturers who have kept the industry in a deplorable state."

Mr. Riviere said his survey showed that the responsibility in New England rests entirely with "chain corporations and larger mills"

He named the Berkshire Fine Spinners Co., with mills in Rhode Island since the outlawing of the NRA; Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Me., and Fall River, Mass., and the Associated Industries of Maine, with plants in Saco, Lewiston and Augusta, as outstanding textile organizations breaking down the work conditions which continued in most plants after the NRA.

"After the Berkshire Fine Spinning Association had kept their plants closed, or partly closed, for several months, these mills were re-opened. With their re-opening there came wage cuts of from 10 to 20 per cent, with additional machine loads."

Continuing, Vice-President Riviere declared: "With the workers starved into submission, the company then went to the municipal agencies and obtained tax abatement. This abatement was necessary, the company declared, if the plants were to operate continually and the communities prosper. With the taxes abated, the standard slaughter began.

"This company, in particular, made certain agreements with the United Textile Workers of America, relative to the operation of their plants, but these agreements have meant little to the officials of the company.

"The Northern manufacturers are continually declaring their inability to operate their plants at a profit due to the conditions in Southern mills. Our survey shows, however, that large numbers of Southern workers are employed under far more suitable conditions than are in effect at the plants of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and the Associated Industries of Maine," Vice-President Riviere said.

Mr. Riviere also declared that the survey disclosed that the Manville Company in Manville, R. I., started the stretchout and generally broke down standards "before the ink was dry on the NRA legality decision."

Shame on Union Men Who Patronize Unfair Concerns!

Criticism Directed Against Those Who Sneak Into Keith's Theater Through Entrance Adjacent to A Parking Space.

The lowest, most despicable and degrading thing working people can do to bring upon themselves the disrespect and hatred of their followmen is to act as strikebreakers.

Next to this in importance, from a trade union standpoint, are those who patronize concerns who are considered unfair to Labor, and especially when such concerns have been declared as such by the organized Labor movement.

This, of course, particularly applies to members of trade unions, and especially those who belong to local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

According to officials of Portland Moving Picture Operators' Local 458, a goodly number of members of local unions have been seen going into Keith's Theater, which several months ago was placed on Labor's "We Don't Patronize" list by the Central Labor Union, at the request of Local 458.

These may not be aware of the fact they were seen as they made their way into the theater through a small rear entrance located near a parking space, which, although not picketed is in plain view of the observers who reported their names to the union.

Officials of Local 458 feel justified in reporting these to their respective locals, but are hopeful that word passed to them will have the desired effect, and that they will refrain from doing this in the future.

All told, however, officials of Local Unions 458 and 114 report they have been greatly encouraged in their efforts to bring to the attention of the management of the theater that organized Labor is a big factor to contend with in Portland, and that by no means are the two local unions ready to relinquish their activities to bring about a settlement of their grievance against Keith's Theater.

"In our plea to working people for cooperation," said John A. Russell, chairman of the union's grievance committee, "we are not from the injustice of giving their patronage to a concern which is charging top prices for its admissions, while it is paying one-third less wages than those theaters in Portland which are operating under union conditions.

"Our wages and working conditions in local theaters were established after many years of persistent activities," he said, "and we would be extremely inconsistent if we did not take advantage of all legitimate means available to see that these conditions are maintained."

Notwithstanding the actions of a small aggregation of workers, who failed Locals 458 and 114 in their efforts to bring about a settlement of their grievance against Keith's Theater, members of the committee say their campaign has been successful in at least demonstrating to the management that organized workers are as a rule consistent, and that notwithstanding stories to the contrary, they can be depended upon to act when called upon to do so.

Much good is expected to result from the joint meeting of all local unions to be held tonight under the auspices of the Portland Central Labor Union. This is held for the purpose of discussing the union's grievance and by this means make it a major subject for

(Continued on Page 8)

MAINE SUPERIOR COURT DECISION NULLIFIES PRINCIPLE OF TWENTY-DOLLAR WEEKLY WAGE EXEMPTION FROM TRUSTEE PROCESS

With regard to the amount of exemption on the weekly wages of workers, it had been commonly supposed that under the present law $20 a week was the stipulated sum which could not be attached on any legal process, especially the commonly called trustee warrant. However, by a recent decision handed down by Judge Herbert T. Powers of the Superior Court, in case affecting a worker in which the Sanford Mills was the trustee, it seems that this exemption is not at all what it was supposed to be.

This brings up a serious situation, in the opinion of Commissioner of Labor Charles O. Beals. His view is that this opinion nullifies all of the work that has been done on the trustee process, as it allows the manufacturer or employer to hold, not only the wages due and payable, but also what money he has in his possession, earned but not payable."

This is a matter which plainly calls for new legislative action. At the same time, failing such remedial action, it should be taken up, vigorously at the next annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

A brief extract of the judicial opinion whereby this supposed $20 weekly exemption was discarded, follows:

"The Sanford Municipal Court rendered judgment against the principal Defendant for the sum of $14.51, Debt and Costs of Suit taxed at $5.54, and found that nothing was due from the Trustee. From this judgment the Plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court.

"At the hearing in the Superior Court, Trustee contended that it should not be charged for any account, as on the day of service of the writ no sum was 'due and payable' to the principal Defendant. The Plaintiff contended that, under the Statutes of Trustee, he should be charged with $11.13—the amount in its hands after deducting the statutory exemption of $20. Upon this issue I find for the Plaintiff.

"It was not the intention of the Legislature to permit the accumula-

(Continued on Page 8)

Theatrical Unions Make Unfairness Against Theater Effective but Need Better Cooperation to Assure Unions' Success.

COOPERATION URGED BY UNION OFFICIALS TO SECURE PREFERENCE FOR MEMBERS AND EMPLOYMENT OF MAINE WORKERS

A recent administrative order issued by Harry L. Hopkins, of the Works Progress Administration, providing for the employment of union labor upon projects prosecuted under contract, contained the following, of special interest to all:

1. The term "projects prosecuted under contract" as used herein shall mean a project or portion of a project which is (a) financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and (b) prosecuted under a fixed price contract or management contract, as defined in regulation No. 3 prescribed by Executive Order No. 7083 of June 24, 1935.)

2. All organized labor, skilled or unskilled, when organized labor is desired and requested by the contractor which is employed upon projects prosecuted under contract, shall be supplied by the employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service, from the membership of recognized unions, with preference, first, to the members of such unions who constitute regular employes of the contractor and who are on the local public relief rolls; second, to the other members of such unions who are on the relief rolls, and upon the exhaustion of union members on such rolls, to any other members of the union. In the event, however, that qualified workers are not made available from the membership of the unions within 48 hours (Sundays and Holidays excepted) after a request therefor is filed by the contractor, and the employment agency has notified the unions of the receipt of such request, such labor may be chosen by the contractor from other qualified persons supplied by employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

Referring to the above, Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, says as follows:

"You will note that the above order deals with the relationship between unions, agencies designated by the United States Employment Service and contractors who make requisition for members of unions to work on projects financed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Inasmuch as the Quoddy project is thus financed and is of vital interest to workers of Maine, I trust that union officials will cooperate and furnish accurate information relative to the general employment agency

"The following facts should be kept well in mind," Mr. Burgess says. "The first preference to those members of such unions who constitute regular employes of the contractor and who are on the local public relief rolls' and who are on the relief rolls, must be carefully watched to see that requisition is honored for only those who are on strictly 'local' public relief rolls and whom the contractor can definitely show are his 'regular' employes. In my opinion, there will be very few 'regular' employes whose

(Continued on Page 8)

"UNION WILL BE ONLY AS STRONG AS WORKERS ARE WILLING TO MAKE IT," SAYS VALENTE IN LETTER TO LOCALS

In a circular letter to all local unions of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, Secretary-Treasurer Anthony Valente reviews the recent convention held at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, October 13th, and makes pertinent recommendations as a result of those deliberations. These have mainly to do with the payment of per capita tax, the importance of greater organization, and the necessity for close consolidation for purposes of mutual strength and protection. Withal, it is a meaty document, one that will afford profitable reading upon the part of the locals to which it is addressed.

Taking up the main points outlined by Mr. Valente, attention is called to the new arrangement whereby the per capita tax is to be sent to the United Textile Workers of America through the office of the Woolen and Worsted Federation in the future. This will save detail work and make for greater efficiency.

Attention is called to the resolution which was passed at the convention ruling that, in the future, local unions which do not do their duty in affiliating and supporting, financially, the Federation, will have no right to vote on its important problems. Their delegates will be regarded as guest observers, only. Another point mentioned was the proposal to increase the per capita tax from three to ten cents per month. The International Union had offered to remit five cents of this tax if the local raised its tax to ten cents. This proposal was lost in the convention by one solitary vote. This is much to be regretted.

Secretary Valente emphasizes the necessity of a strong financial reserve to provide for the traditional "rainy day". "The local," he wisely declares, "will be only as strong as the workers are willing to make it!"

The concluding feature of his message deals with the situation in Lawrence, where it is said the problem is difficult, but yet looks promising. Two international organizers are now there and good results are expected from the combined efforts of all. In a few days, says Mr. Valente, a charter will be established in Lawrence and all who are in a position to lend a hand are earnestly invited to do so.

Success will come from united and determined effort on the part of all loyal workers for the cause.

PORTLAND

SURVEY PLANNED BY C. L. U. TO SECURE NAMES OF CONCERNS WHICH CUT WAGES AND LENGTHENED HOURS SINCE NRA 'OUT'

Acts on Request of Coordinator George L. Berry, Following a Canvass of Labor Leaders and Representatives of Industry for Purpose of Ascertaining If They Would Cooperate in Securing Permanent Legislation for Regulation of Industry.

Among the most important matters acted upon at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union was action in compliance with a request from Coordinator George L. Berry for information relative to wage reductions and lengthening of work hours by local concerns since the United States Supreme Court scrapped the NRA.

In his communication, Major Berry announced the inauguration of a nation-wide inquiry among working men and women relative to the extent to which employers had carried on this practice and requested detailed information be forwarded to his office at the earliest possible moment.

Major Berry said he was convinced that the facts on this subject could be furnished best by employes who were the "unwilling victims" of lowered labor standards effected after the decree of the Supreme Court.

The letters to labor officials asked for the names of concerns, names of industries affected, percentage of wage decreases or increased work hours as compared with code standards, and numbers of workers involved.

The letter also stated a canvass of labor leaders and representatives of industry is also being made for the purpose of ascertaining if they would cooperate in conferences to consider the question of permanent legislation for the regulation of industry.

The matter was referred to a special committee for study, and to report at the November 20 meeting.

Major Bowes Asked to Use Other Than Keith's for Amateurs

The staging of a vaudeville entertainment by Major Bowes' amateurs at Keith's Theater, proved anything but pleasing to the local organized labor movement, and this was made the subject of a vigorous discussion at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union.

Organized Labor, and applying to theatrical unions in particular, have shown much regard towards Major Bowes in his efforts to develop vaudeville artists, which may eventually mean a revival of this form of entertainment in the theater, and every Sunday evening he has graciously acknowledged telegrams sent him from local unions in all parts of the country.

Believing that the Major would not have selected Keith's Theater for his amateurs had he known of the attitude of the owners toward the unions, the Central Labor Union made him acquainted with this in a telegram sent to him explaining existing conditions at that theater.

Further Cooperation for Theatrical Employes in Keith Grievance

A committee composed of two delegates from each local represented, was named to act for the Central Labor Union at the meeting to be held tonight, (Tuesday) for the purpose of making plans to prosecute the grievance of Moving Picture Operators' Local 458 and Stage Hands' Local 114 against Keith's Theater.

Labor News Representative Speaker at Meeting

James P. Conlon, local representative for The Maine State Labor News, delivered a short address. He reviewed conditions as he found them during a recent trip through a goodly portion of the State, and expressed the belief that weather permitting, building mechanics, road workers and other construction men would fare pretty well during the winter months.

He referred to the textile industry as having made splendid gains during the past year, and that according to reports which he secured during his travels, the industry is rapidly coming back to normal.

Mr. Conlon said this condition also prevails in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and that indications for increased employment are most encouraging.

Last Wednesday night's meeting was one of the largest and best held in several years. A number of locals sent new delegates, these including the Shoe Workers' Local 674, which will be represented by A Lewis Clark, William Hubbard, Ralph Driscoll, A. F. Corbin and J. M. Buchen. Sheet Metal Workers will be represented by Fred Wade. Stage Hands' Local 114, Daniel J. Lawlor, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' 111, P. L. Dwinal.

Communications received and acted on included one from the Paducah, Ky., Labor Assembly, which announced that the Frankfort Distillery Company has made its peace with Labor and has been removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list.

One from the Amalgamated Cloth ing Workers of America announcing strikes in Cincinnati against the following concerns: Ohio Custom Garment Co., Brighton Tailoring Co., the Robert Tailoring Co., Hamilton Tailoring Co., Storrs Schaefer Tailoring Co. and the P. H. Davis Tailoring Co.

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Good, Strong Truck Drivers' Union Badly Needed Here

"What this city and other towns in this district need is a good, strong, and militant Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union such as they have in all the larger cities in the New England States. If an organization of this kind existed, you wouldn't have such a spectacle as occurred in the municipal court last week, when a driver, fined $10, told the judge he was only getting $5 a week for an 18-hour day."

This was the gist of a short talk by a delegate at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, while discussing the above case, which not only aroused the ire of Recorder Harry C. Libbey of the Municipal Court, but of all fair-minded people.

This delegate said: "In the larger cities in other New England States, drivers of large trucks are organized into unions that protect them from inhuman employers. Not only have they established decent wages, but have arranged working hours whereby the 16 and 18-hour runs are either eliminated or truck owners are compelled to pay time and a half for work done over eight hours."

Reference was made to a State law which prohibits a driver from driving more than 16 hours out of 24; but it is contended this law is seldom enforced. It was said the only remedy for such evils is to form a good, strong union and have some official delegated to see to it that rules negotiated between the union and employers are lived up to.

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A. F. OF L. UNIONS IN PORTLAND DISTRICT WARNED AGAINST PARTICIPATING IN CASE CONCERNING "GUS" SADERQUIST

Central Labor Union Officials Claim This Would Be in Violation of Amendment to A. F. of L. Constitution Concerning Those Who Espoused Communism, and Passed at This Year's Convention.

"No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions, shall be allowed recognition or representation on any central body or state federation of labor."

The above is an amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and on the strength of this, and discussion of making it known that the Portland Central Labor Union is duty bound to respect the A. F. of L. amendment, Secretary Frank C. McDonald, who is also special representative in the Portland district for the A. F. of L., and President Lester M. Beaudoin, have been apprised that any local union affiliated with the Federation participating in any manner in the proceedings involving Gustave Saderquist, who is also alleged Communists, would be acting in violation of the Federation's constitution.

This statement, which was issued to all A. F. of L. local unions in Portland, also warned against permitting Saderquist to speak at union meetings, which would also be considered as violating the constitution.

The Saderquist case is the outcome of action brought by the Federal Immigration Service, whose representatives claim he made inflammatory speeches which are in conflict with an Act of Congress passed on October 16, 1918, which provides that any person not a citizen of this country who advocates or teaches the overthrow or violence to the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, shall be deported to the country of his origin.

Saderquist denies all allegations, and has retained counsel not only to defend him but to prosecute a case against the city for depriving him of speaking in a public place.

Central Labor Union officials in calling attention to the constitution of the A. F. of L., contend local unions would violate the Federation law if they in any way participate in the proceedings when aware of the fact that the accused person is known to be acting in violation of the law pertaining to the overthrow of the government.

Death of Mrs. Waldron Greatly Mourned by Trade Union Friends

The death of Mrs. Linda E. Waldron, wife of Chelsea A. Waldron, business agent for Moving Picture Operators' Local 458, which occurred last week, is greatly mourned by hosts of friends in the local labor movement, with whom she had become intimately acquainted through her membership in the local Musicians' Union.

Prior to coming to Portland, Mrs. Waldron had been prominent in musical circles in Lynn, Mass., where she joined Lynn Local 126, and transferred her membership to Local 364 when she came to Portland. For several years, or until sound pictures replaced silent pictures, Mrs. Waldron was pianist at the Empire and Elm Theaters, and was very popular with all with whom she came in contact.

Mrs. Waldron was born in Boston, the daughter of Lyle and Harry Maughan, known on the stage as Lyle and Harry Hoodgood. Her father was a widely known minstrel man. Before coming to Portland in 1916 to make their home, Mr. Waldron was musical director for several plays. She wrote Irish numbers and directed shows for Fiske O'Hara, the Irish tenor. She traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada.

Haskells Coming Back to Westbrook After Year's Absence

Activities about the Haskell Silk Mill in Westbrook indicate it would reopen soon. According to reports, new motors are being installed, considerable machinery is being reconditioned, and extensive alterations are being made in and about the mill.

The Haskell Mill was closed shortly following the general strike in 1934 and after the formation of a local union affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Reasons for the closing, it was said, were that the concern did not want to deal collectively with representatives of the union.

The real reason, however, was that the management decided to close the mill and manufacture their goods in another location, which was unorganized, and by this means hire cheap labor.

This is a grave mistake made by numerous companies during the past year, who after being established, fared with conditions similar to those which they had experienced in their former locations.

Unlike previous years, when it was possible for mill owners to do this and get away with it, it is not so easy now, as the T. W. W. of A., with its large force of field representatives, is combing every corner of the country in its determination to completely organize all branches of the textile industry and by this means bring about its stabilization.

Morrell Employes Ask for Moral Support to Continue Strike

Few applications for assistance come to Central bodies from unions on strike that do not include a request for funds. One received by the Portland C. L. U. and read at the Wednesday, Nov. 6, meeting, while stating the union is not asking for financial aid, but moral assistance to aid them in winning their strike, came from Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen employed in the John Morrell Packing Co. plant at Sioux Falls, S. D., where for sixteen weeks every possible means has been taken by the company to break their strike.

Lights and gas in tenements controlled by the company have been shut off, the communication stated, which added to police brutalities, have not shaken the confidence of the workers, and they are prepared to continue the battle for their rights all Winter if necessary.

"We are not asking for financial aid," the letter stated. "All we ask you to do is not to purchase the products of this concern, which are known as 'Pride Products'."

Advertise Your Business

BANDMASTERS' COMMITTEE FORMED AT NEW ENGLAND MUSICIANS' CONVENTION TO STIMULATE NEW INTEREST IN BAND MUSIC

Semi Annual Convention, Held in Hartford October 27th, Also Discusses Modification of Sunday Laws for Theaters and New License Rule for Booking Agencies and Employers of Musicians—To Meet Again in Providence on May 5th, 1936.

Principal among important matters discussed at the semi-annual convention of the New England Conference of the American Federation of Musicians, held at Hotel Bond, October 27, was the matter of band music, and a committee was named for the purpose of starting a campaign to stimulate interest in this class of music.

Among reasons attributed for a non-existable falling off in band engagements, was the business depression, which greatly affected the treasuries of organizations who prior to the depression made up the greatest source of income to union bands.

With improved business conditions, and as a means for stimulating interest in band music, it was decided to form a subordinate organization to be known as the New England Band Masters' Association, whose activities will be centered in bringing to the attention of the public the importance of more liberal use of bands on various occasions.

Officers of the organization are: Herman Lee Starling, Conn., chairman, William Hicks, Portland, secretary, Vincent Castronova, Providence, James Kenney, Boston; Fred W. Clement and Walter Hazelhurst, Worcester.

Other matters discussed, were the modification of Sunday laws in the theaters, and a committee was named with Walter Hazelhurst, of Musicians' Local 143, as chairman, and a new rule which goes into effect on January 1st, relative to licensing booking agencies and those who employ musicians. This rule is one that was adopted by the American Federation of Musicians at this year's convention.

Present at the convention, representing the A. F. of L., was Fred Bernhardt of New York. President Weber was unable to attend because of an important engagement in Ottawa, Ontario.

The Hartford local entertained the delegates right royally at the Hotel Bond which according to the Worcester delegates proved a most enjoyable affair.

It was voted to hold the annual convention in Providence on Sunday, May 5, 1936.

COMPANY WARRED ON UNIONISM, GREYHOUND WORKERS TELL NLRB

Witnesses at Pittsburgh Hearing Charge Bus Line Company Sought by Illegal Means to Prevent Organization of Independent Union—Basis for Appeal to United States Supreme Court Laid.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5 (LNS)—Patterns of future procedure are being carefully cut by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in its first hearing here. The full board, consisting of Messrs J. Warren Madden, chairman; Edwin S. Smith and John M. Carmody, is holding the sessions, in the case of the complaint issued by the board against the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., the Greyhound Management Company. The complaint is based upon charges filed with NLRB by Local 1063 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes.

The union was represented by its attorney, Charlton Ogburn, of Washington, D. C., while Ivan Bowen of Minneapolis, as general counsel for the Greyhound Management Co., appeared for the employing company. The case was presented for the NLRB by its attorney, Robert B. Watts.

The expected plea, denying the jurisdiction of the Board, was filed for the company, as also an allegation of the unconstitutionality of the Wagner Act. Both of these were set aside by the Board, and the company then entered a general denial of the charges in the complaint. It is expected the case will be the basis of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Board's Jurisdiction Established

To establish the jurisdiction of the Board in this case, the attorney for the Board filed numerous exhibits, showing the interstate character of the business activities of the employing company generally, as well as in connection with the specific acts alleged in the complaint.

Witnesses presented to establish the facts in the complaint were nine employes who had been discharged, together with others who established certain of the facts.

Five points appear in the charges made, namely: dominating or interfering with the formation of a labor organization and contributing financial support thereto; interfering in elections of representatives of the union, furnishing printed ballots and stationery incident to said elections, selecting tellers for the elections and paying the tellers; and paying expenses and transportation for officers of said company union. These alleged illegal actions took place in and around Pittsburgh, Pa., and on the lines to points in Pennsylvania and other states. As a result of these activities, and of their efforts to deny the rights of self-organization among their employes, "there is among their employes a spirit of unrest which tends to create conditions leading to industrial strife, which would necessarily burden, obstruct or affect transportation among the states."

Significant among the allegations and the proof presented on behalf of the complaint is the complicated interlacing of corporation connections by means of which 5,000 miles of a transportation system is controlled. The Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., owns Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of New York, Inc., Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Indiana, Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Illinois, Inc., Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines of Virginia, Inc., the Pennsylvania Greyhound Transit Company, and the Montgomery Bus Co., Inc., connecting eight principal cities in seven different states, reaching from St. Louis, Mo., to New York City. This owning company is in turn owned by the Greyhound Corporation and by the American Contract and Trust Company. The latter is in turn wholly owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Greyhound Management Company is owned by the Greyhound Corporation.

Associated Press Now Returning to the Six-Day Week

New York City, Nov. 9 (LNS)—The Associated Press has begun returning its news department employes to the six-day week. The five-day week has been in operation since the days of the NRA in AP news departments in New York, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

The AP adopted the five-day week in cities of 750,000 or more in accordance with the request of President Roosevelt when he signed the daily newspaper code in February, 1934.

The Editor and Publisher reports that "it is understood there will be no discharges and no changes in salaries."

The American Newspaper Guild has formed a national committee to make objections to the change at meetings with AP executives.

ILO SEAT FOR CANADA

Geneva, Oct. 30 (LNS)—The governing body of the International Labor Office has decided that Canada shall receive a permanent seat on the body, replacing Germany. Canada was on the governing body since it began until the entry of the United States and Russia caused it and Belgium to lose their seats in 1934. The Canadian Government protested very strongly at the time.

Importance of Observing Contracts With Fair Employers

In reaffirming its position declaring it to be the imperative duty of trade union members to comply implicitly with the terms of labor agreements, the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a position the correctness and importance of which cannot be successfully disputed.

Collective bargaining is a fundamental principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of the workers and the employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

In some instances trade unionists who are parties to a labor contract overlook its clear meaning and their duty in connection with it. When they can employes in other trades or in a branch of their own trade, these trade unionists occasionally manifest a tendency to support the victimized workers with a sympathetic strike, despite the fact that the employers involved have not violated any provisions of their contract with the union members who desire to assist their fellow workers. The desire is commendable, but it should be motivated without doing violence to the solemn agreement regarding their own wages, hours and work conditions which the representatives of these union workers have negotiated and which the workers themselves have accepted.

The extreme importance of trade unionists faithfully observing labor contracts that clearly emphasized at the convention, see an injustice imposed by employers menial principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of the workers and the employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

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BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION ENDORSES RESOLUTION MAKING COMPULSORY 30-HOUR WEEK IN ALL BUILDING CONTRACTS

Delegates Hear Vigorous Address by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in Defense of Efforts to Amend Constitution—Says This Document Was Not Intended to Hamper Progress.

Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 4—Reaffirming a long established principle, the closing session of the semi-annual convention of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council, in session at Lynn last Saturday and Sunday, endorsed the 30-hour work week and higher wages, to meet the increased cost of living. At the same time, Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor, fired a shot at the new much-heralded Liberty League for its stressing the claimed assault upon the Constitution.

After reviewing the general economic situation and pointing out that income must be sufficient to cover the workers' costs of living, Mr. McGrady asserted that while it was hoped to have the general social security laws in conformity with the present constitution, the need for such security made necessary a change in the constitution, or some other way could be found. Human necessities must be provided for. The constitution was not intended to hamper progress but to ensure the rights and liberties held in dispute when that fundamental law was enacted. Mr. McGrady lauded the efforts of the President to ameliorate the lot of the workers and attributed to selfishness much of the opposition which had been directed at the social security program, of which the 30-hour work week was one vital part.

The speaker pointed to what he called a bad industrial spot in New England, namely, cotton manufacturing. He told of the shocked decline in consumption of cotton and operation of spindles. From the broader, national viewpoint, he saw signs of a better outlook and predicted a great business revival. But this could not come about, he stated, without adequate wages to ensure proportionate buying power—a self-evident proposition.

An important action of the convention was endorsement of the principle that affiliated unions should have full local autonomy, coupled with a recommendation that such unions sign no new agreements unless they contain the 30-hour work week clause, which action that plan into operation on April 1, 1936.

First National Stores

RED TAG SPECIAL 2 Reg. 15 — TAG SPECIAL 19c Val. 17c — SALE! SPECIAL 32c — HERSHEY'S COCOA — ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Don't Miss these RED TAG Specials

Another long list of First National bargains awaits you in the form of a sensational Red Tag Sale. Come in and enjoy these savings.

More RED TAG Values

Peanut Butter	2 LB JAR	31c	1 LB JAR 17c
Royal Baking Powder	12 oz TIN	32c	6 oz TIN 18c
Rolled Oats	WHITE SPRAY	48 oz PKG	16c
Apple Sauce	FINAST	3 TINS	No. 2 TINS 23c
Dill Pickles			QT JAR 14c
Sweet Pickles			QT JAR 23c
Hershey's Cocoa	2	TINS	15c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce	2	TINS	27c
Timberlake Pancake Syrup	2	12 oz JUGS	29c
Chiver's Marmalade		16oz JAR	23c
Hormel Vegetable Soup	2	20 oz TINS	25c
Hormel Onion Soup		20 oz TIN	15c
Sweet Relish RICHMOND		PINT JAR	15c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour	2	20 oz PKGS	19c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour		44 oz PKG	27c
Blue Ribbon Malt		3 LB JAR	59c
Lux Soap Flakes	SMALL PKG	9c	LARGE PKG 21c
Lux Toilet Soap	5	BARS	29c
Chesterfield Cigarettes	2	PKGS	25c
Ritz Crackers		1 LB PKG	23c
Marshmallow Peaks	LB		23c
Jean's Special Cheese Bread		LOAF	13c
Cookies Golden Butter		LB BULK	23c

* THE STARRED ITEMS ARE FEATURED IN THE HEADING

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD TIRES
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Let us retread your tires, regardless of condition with our "Special Iron Tread Design"
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— DRIVE IN TODAY FOR OUR LOW RETREAD PRICES —
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

FORMATION OF LABOR PARTY URGED AT MONTHLY MEETING OF MAINE STATE TEXTILE COUNCIL, HELD IN MADISON

Organizer Jabar Outlines Plans of International Union for Establishing Independent State Political Parties as A Means for Facilitating Passage of Remedial Legislation —Reports of Delegates Show Good Progress—Next Meeting in Waterville December 14.

The big headway already made by organizations interested in the formation of a Labor Party, the discussion concerning this subject at the A. F. of L. convention, and activities by the United Textile Workers of America, was the subject of a vigorous address delivered by Organizer George Jabar of the U. W. of A. at the monthly meeting of the Maine State Textile Council, held in Madison, last Saturday.

Mr. Jabar referred to the great amount of difficulty experienced by organized Labor in having remedial legislation enacted, and said that the question of forming a Labor party is rapidly gaining strength in industrial centers throughout the country.

He pointed to the progress already made in Connecticut and Rhode Island, referring to action taken at the October convention, at which it was decided to hold a convention within a few months to decide what action shall be taken before next year's primaries.

Mr. Jabar said the time-honored policy of the American Federation of Labor to "elect our friends and defeat our enemies," may have been an excellent thing in the past, but with greatly changed conditions during the past few years, which gave opponents of liberal legislation a tighter grasp on State Legislatures, it is most apparent that if Labor expects a square deal it must "take the bull by the horns" and do itself that which in the past it had depended on others to do.

"The time has come for action," Mr. Jabar said, and assured members of the Council that the U. T. W. of A. is in full realization of this fact, and means to carry out this policy in all States where difficulty has been experienced in securing remedial legislation.

The meeting was well attended, and reports from all local unions showed good progress is being made. Settlement of grievances through union committees, it was said, is less difficult than heretofore: that everywhere organization work is pushed with vigor, and that good results are recorded.

It was announced the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the next meeting, in Waterville on Saturday, December 14th

President Jean D'Avignon, Vice-President Charles Hilditch and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, were also speakers at the meeting. President Albert Pinemore presided.

A banquet held in Odd Fellows Hall followed the meeting, at which the delegates were guests, was greatly enjoyed, as was the dance which followed in the evening in Union Hall.

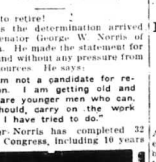
Senator Norris, Veteran Nebraskan, Announces His Retirement

Going to retire!

That is the determination arrived at by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. He made the statement for himself and without any pressure from outside sources. He says:

"I am not a candidate for re-election. I am getting old and there are younger men who can, and should, carry on the work which I have tried to do."

Senator Norris has completed 32 years in Congress, including 10 years



U. S. SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS

as Senator. He is now 74 years old He has long been identified with advanced and progressive legislation and was a notable contender against union busting laws and other hitherto restricting measures, fastened upon the workers by dominant political interests.

In Senator Norris, the workers have ever had a powerful friend at court and his retirement will leave a void in this direction which it will be difficult to fill as acceptably as it was filled by the veteran statesman from Nebraska. His efforts in the interest of labor for the vitalizing of the Muscle Shoals power project, long dormant and practically abandoned, marked one of his latest and greatest achievements in the Senate

Labor will have lost an invaluable friend, and will have to set about getting a new one. Senator Norris stood in a class of his own. He had no doubles, in or out of Congress

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION IN LABOR MOVEMENT, SAYS JOE CAHIR

Providence Central Labor Union President, Who Represented That Organization at Recent Atlantic City Convention, Greatly Impressed With Proceedings—Advises All Who Can Do So to Seek Opportunity to Attend Future Conventions.

Asked as to what impression the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor had made on him, and as to how he regarded the convention from an educational standpoint, President Joseph T. Cahir, who represented the Providence Central Federated Union at the convention, and who is also a member of Street Railway Employes' Division 618, said he had been greatly impressed and that from an educational standpoint the convention offered opportunities for advancement in the trade union affairs that far exceeded his expectations.

"While it wasn't my initial attendance at an A. F. of L. convention, it was the first time I was in an official capacity, and as a consequence I felt a responsibility such as I had never before experienced," Mr. Cahir said.

"As a delegate representing the Central Federated Union, which has some 50 local unions affiliated, I occupied a position of importance, feeling that during the entire convention I represented a constituency the importance of which is compared to representatives in the National Congress

"Much has been said by newspapers relative to wrangling over various matters; but with the exception of the tilt between John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and William L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, which was not nearly as bad as pictured by the press, the entire proceedings were orderly and those who participated in all the principal discussions impressed me as most sincere and capable men.

Green's Generalship

"I was particularly impressed with the generalship demonstrated by President William Green as presiding officer. There were moments during the convention that might be described as extremely tense. This applied especially during the discussion on resolutions favoring the establishment of a Labor Party and the industrial union plan. Points of order and other parliamentary questions flew thick and fast, and there were times when it seemed as a Tom Reed would be perplexed over these situations. But at all times, President Green was on hand with quick and decisive rulings, which apparently were satisfactory to all but inexperienced delegates, who represented recently organized Federal and other unions

"Among those in whom I was particularly interested, and whom I have become satisfied possess not only unusual ability but sound judgment, are John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, and Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the Federation. These two, to my mind, with President Green, are the most outstanding men in the convention. Their arguments against matters intended to disturb present important principles under which the A. F. of L. is operating, were explained in language that was impressive and understandable by a layman, and were largely responsible for the defeat of resolutions which at times during the discussions threatened to disrupt some of the most important fundamentals which brought the American trade union movement to its present high standing as an industrial organization

Lewis Threatens Withdrawal

"It was during the discussion on resolutions favoring industrial unions that Mr. Frey demonstrated his ability as a debater," Mr. Cahir said. "He was strongly lauded by Far-sighted delegates as John L. Lewis, who all through the discussion led the faction which sought to abolish craft unionism, and who, during the final stages of Frey-Woll resolutions favoring the industrial plan, attempts were made to show that under this plan the A. F. of L. would double its membership within a comparatively short time. Mr. Lewis went so far as to threaten the withdrawal of the organization of 400,000 members from the A. F. of L. if any attempts were made to interfere with the plan under which his union operates—that of organizing entire communities into one big union.

"But Mr. Frey argument overcame those advanced by Lewis and other advocates of industrial unions, and the result was almost a two-to-one vote against the latter plan.

"While I greatly enjoyed Vice-President Woll's style of arguments in various debates in which he participated, the manner in which he reported on conditions in Germany impressed me mostly a His plea on behalf of the officers of German trade unions, some of whom were killed while trying to escape, others shot on suspicion they were against Hitlerism, and more than 6000 refugees who were finally able to escape, was dramatically portrayed as a means for demonstrating the necessity for immediate financial assistance to care for these unfortunate workers.

"Mr. Woll's report concluded as follows 'We cannot and do not interfere in the internal affairs of any foreign country But out of the interests of humanity and self-protection, we do and must demand for the workers of all countries individual freedom and the right to organize. We should see that they are clothed, sheltered and fed; that they receive what aid is possible against persecution within their countries, and in their efforts to escape.'

Rhinoceros Skinned

"Again referring to Mr. Frey, Mr. Cahir related an amazing incident in which the former was accused of being 'thick skinned' on matters looking forward to improved methods concerning organization work

"Yes, Mr. Frey quickly came back, saying he had often been accused of having the skin of a rhinoceros when it comes to upholding the principles which in my estimation have made our Labor movement in this country the greatest, most beneficial and most progressive in the entire world.'

"I was asked by several of my friends here during the past few days, said Mr. Cahir, 'why it was necessary to hold extra sessions, and why the convention adjourned so late on the closing day, Saturday, as night sessions and an all-day session on Saturday noon adjournment was always possible so that the delegates could leave for their homes in the afternoon.

"One answer to this is the fact that there were 300 resolutions submitted, and that while every possible effort was made to dispose of these before adjournment, it was found necessary to refer 50 of these to the Executive Council, with instructions to put these into operation in accordance with recommendations of committees

"A goodly portion of these resolutions," Mr Cahir stated, "had been submitted by Federal unions and dwelt entirely with matters foreign to the principles followed out by the Federation since it was instituted. For the most part, those who favored these and like discussions were delegates with not more than a year's membership in a trade union, and this was fully demonstrated by their lack of knowledge in trade union fundamentals and the movement in general.

Old-Timers Are Tolerant

"These young delegates were given all possible consideration by the presiding officer, and although there were

JOSEPH T. CAHIR

interruptions, older delegates with years of experience listened patiently to their arguments It was evident there was toleration on the part of the latter, feeling this new element, if given plenty of leeway, would gain knowledge during the discussions that would be helpful to them as future leaders in the trade union movement.

"It was most interesting to hear, during the course of arguments, the cool, dignified, and experienced advice of such men as President Mahon of the Street Carmen; Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen; Harry C. Wolfe of the Musicians, and hosts of others, whose many years of constant endeavors in the trade union movement have made them firm advocates of craft unionism, the A. F. of L. political slogan of 'Keep your friends and defeat your enemies,' and other principles which during their own trade union activities, they saw the Federation come from a mere handful of delegates at conventions to its present importance, with more than 500 local and international unions represented in every city in the country

Senator Capper a Good Friend

"There were many good friends who addressed the convention, among whom Senator Capper of Kansas, who by his words demonstrated to my satisfaction that he is a thoroughbred friend of Labor, and a true friend from whom organized Labor can be certain of receiving much assistance during his tenure of office.

"Chief Executive Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, who is secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, won me, admiration for all delegates during his address. He is an excellent speaker and was given a wonderful ovation at the conclusion of President Green's introduction.

"I could speak volumes regarding the many interesting incidents that came before the convention From an educational standpoint, I think a convention of this kind offers untold opportunities for one desirous of further acquainting himself with the more important things that transpire in the trade union movement, and advise all who can to attend these conventions

"The weather was excellent," concluded Mr. Cahir, "and all told, I want to say that my stay at Atlantic City was such as to make an impression that I will cherish for many years to come"

Mr. Cahir is also a vice-president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor and assistant director of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

RIGHT KIND OF LEADERSHIP AMONG MILL OWNERS IS NEEDED TO PUT SILK AND RAYON INDUSTRY UPON ITS FEET

President Thomas F. McMahon, in A Recent Statement, Said Textile Industry is Suffering From Inefficient Management—Suggests More Humane Treatment of Employes as Means for Securing Better Cooperation.

President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement issued in Providence recently, after a study of the silk and rayon situation of the Blackstone Valley, declared that if the workers banded together in a legitimate trade union organization, and their leaders discussed the industrial problems with similar representatives of a manufacturers' association, the emergency could be speedily ended. He said:

"After studying the report of the Civic Industrial Committee of the Blackstone Valley, in reference to the solution of the problems of the silk and rayon industry, which was made public September 10th, I find it is a fair picture taken from what transpired after two meetings attended by me.

"There can be no doubt that a shift of forty hours per week, or less, of machinery now in place in the silk and rayon industry would produce more than sufficient to meet normal demands under normal conditions, and leave an additional amount to take care of what little export trade we have.

"A standard living wage is what all of us desire and hope to obtain, with wage differentials not 'alone between the varied occupations, but differentials according to skill.

"When, however, we come to the question of loom regulation, we are confronted with a very complex situation.

"First, the committee agrees in its report that there should be one loom is sufficient. Second, where there are lines of construction where two, three and four looms are the acknowledged maximums. Thus, the committee admits that regulation has been applied to construction, and loomage graded.

"The committee points out that there are other classes of work that if more than four looms were allowed to a weaver that large orders could be received and thus more unemployed weavers put to work, with corresponding increase in workers in other departments. Labor has been charged with the cause of preventing this class of work coming to the Blackstone Valley. Now let us see if this is the true situation by taking up a part of what transpired at your meetings which I attended.

"I asked the following question of the manufacturers, representing the silk and rayon industry, who attended the meeting: "Will you meet a committee of your workers, and take up the loom load with them?" Their answer was that some would, and some would not.

"The present situation in the Valley emphasizes very clearly the need of proper leadership of employers and employes in such emergencies as we are now experiencing. The manufacturers should have an association, and the mill workers should be banded together in a legitimate trade union movement, headed by leaders well versed, who could act in an educational and an advisory capacity.

"This leadership is needed immediately, so that a great cooperative effort might be put forth.

"The legitimate trade union movement officials would lead only so far as their workers instructed. It is my belief that if the employers knew the desire of their employes, they would secure more information for a basis of the solution to this important problem. It is my firm conviction that as it always has been, that it is the duty of the workers' representatives to know the latter's desires—then act.

"In this instance, as well as all others in the past, the workers of the Blackstone Valley have always shown a willingness to meet and deal with the employers in the hope that through such dealings and such conferences that the industries might prosper

Workers Should be Treated as Human Beings

"I firmly believe that if the workers of the various mills of the Blackstone Valley were approached by the employers and treated as humans, many of the difficulties referred to as responsible for the loss of the silk and rayon industry in the Blackstone Valley would be wiped out. However, the time has not come, and I hope it never will, when an elected representative of the workers shall decide what the man or the woman shall do in the mill. No one on earth can assign a job by the rule of thumb without knowing the worker's physical and mental makeup and desires. This is the workers' right and their right alone.

"In view of the wide-spread publicity given the committee's report, I urge the silk and rayon workers of the Blackstone Valley to make their position known not only to the committee but to their employers and the public also.

"The silk and rayon workers should not hesitate to become a part of the legitimate trade union movement now in existence in this district. Such action on the part of the workers would give them the only opportunity available today of dealing collectively with their employers, as a means of bringing about the necessary adjustments and real and mutual cooperative basis of action.

"There is no question in my mind but that those workers could give to the employers a definite plan to put the idle machinery, now in place, into operation and thus time unemployment."

Augusta Painters' 541 Loses Much Esteemed Brother by Death

In his correspondence to The Labor News, R. L. Briggs, recording secretary for Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Local 541, writes as follows:

"I wish to report that Augusta Local 541 is making good progress this Fall. We have taken in several new members and have prospects of others. The meetings have been well attended and much interest shown.

"It is also my sad duty to report the death of an esteemed brother, Sidney E. Mendall, at the age of 53 years. He was a charter member of this local and had he lived three more days, would have belonged 20 years. He had been very active, holding some office for many years, and has shown great interest in the Labor movement, especially the Textile Workers, among whom he had many friends. He was also active in politics and was considering it, I understand, One.

"Following are resolutions on the death of Brother Mendall, adopted at our meeting held on October 24th:

"WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from His midst one of our worthy and esteemed fellow-laborers, Sidney F Mendall, and

"WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the wisdom and ability which he exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contributions and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us may be over-ruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in the local paper and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family."

Sangerville U. T. W. Local Elects Officers for Ensuing Year

Sangerville U. T. W. of A. Local 2322, at its annual meeting for the election of officers, held on Sunday, November 3rd, elected the following:

President, Oscar Davis, vice-president, Frank Gifford; treasurer, Dorsity White; financial secretary, Ruby Clukey; recording secretary Hazel Carlton; conductor, John Pullyard; warden, Dan Carlton.

Trustees—Minnie Meader, Leonard Douty and Caro Brassler.

Installation of Pittsfield U. T. W. of A. Officers Followed by Luncheon

Members of Pittsfield U. T. W. of A. Local 2259 made merry following the election and installation of officers, which occurred after the regular meeting of the local union in G. A. R. Hall on Friday evening, October 25th.

Installation ceremonies were conducted by Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and Organizer George Jabar instructed the newly elected officers in their duties. Mr. Jabar reminded them regarding the importance of their respective offices, impressing upon them the fact that the future success of their organization is greatly dependent on their activities.

Addressing himself to the members, Mr. Jabar urged loyalty and confidence in the officers. "They will need your cooperation and you can best demonstrate your interest by attending meetings regularly, the prompt payment of dues, and to willingly accept appointments on committees when called upon to do so."

Mr. Jabar said local unions over which he has supervision in the State are enjoying success commensurate with the cooperation which members willingly give to their organization

During his talk, he also touched on political and legislative matters, and stressed the individual responsibility of every member towards the local union.

The following newly-elected officers were installed

Lester Cowan, president; Edward Welch, vice-president; Pauline Burgess, secretary-treasurer; Bessie Charity, recording secretary; Preston Luce, warden; Norman Cowan, conductor.

A buffet luncheon followed served by women members of the local union, and this was followed by dancing, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Prompt Collection of Dues Most Important for Union's Success

Southbridge, Mass., November 4 —"For an organization to be successful it is most essential that members pay their dues on time," was the subject discussed by Thomas M. Saltus, editor of The Labor News, at the regular meeting of Southbridge Local 2324 last Saturday afternoon.

"No member or," Mr. Saltus said, "who is steadily employed, should permit his or her dues to lag He compared an organization to a business and said that if the latter permitted collections to lag, it means eventual failure

The speaker complimented the local on the splendid progress it had made during the comparatively short time it has been organized, but advised greater efforts be made to bring the organization up to the 100 per cent membership mark

Mr. Saltus called attention to troubles experienced in Webster and other towns where independent, company or other shop organizations exist, and said that special means should be taken to convince these recalcitrant workers they should become members of the U. T. W. of A. local

"The union discussed means for affiliating with the Association of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Federal Courts Are Usurping Authority, Minn. Governor Says

St. Paul, Nov. 9 (ILNS). —Governor Floyd B. Olson has declared the judiciary branch of government is usurping its authority and challenged "any lawyer in the country" to public debate on the question

Suggesting a formal statement of the question, Olson offered

"Resolved, that throughout American history the only danger to our Constitution came from and still comes from the judiciary branch of government which has constantly usurped its authority."

"I am ready to take the affirmative and debate any reputable lawyer in the country on that question," Olson said.

"Nowhere in the Constitution," he added, "is the Supreme Court given authority to declare a law invalid. That power has been read into the Constitution by the Court itself."

Newspaper Guild Rejects Affiliation With Federation

New Cork City, Nov. 9 (ILNS).—By a small margin, the American Newspaper Guild has rejected the proposal to apply for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, a report made public at national headquarters here shows A tabulation on the recent nation-wide referendum shows that the vote for affiliation was 1,841 with 971 opposed, about 35 less than the necessary two-thirdsd majority.

Heywood Broun, president of the Guild said that the Guild could not make application for A. F. of L. membership until the question has been brought up at another national convention, but that "a large majority of the Guild has given a clear mandate for the connection of the Guild as a trade union organization and part of the labor movement.

A. F. OF L. MONTHLY SURVEY FORECASTS GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRY; HIGH PRICES TO OFFSET WAGE RAISES

In a recent forecast of the general business and industrial situation, the American Federation of Labor sees continued improvement in business. Notwithstanding this fact, it is admitted that industrial unemployment still exceeds 11 million persons and is greater than that of last year.

It is also stated that prices of commodities are likely to advance, as an immediate outlook, and to that extent will serve to offset such wage increases as have been gained in the meantime. This is conditional upon wages not being further advanced to again take the lead over rising prices.

Referring to the season Fall business, it is said that some phases of industry have increased production without much regard to the basic stability of the underlying situation. This is a questionable situation and can not be indefinitely maintained in the face of growing unemployment. Goods cannot be sold, or at least sold and paid for, unless wages are being earned and made available for such purchases and settlement.

Taking the unemployment situation as a whole, from the national standpoint, in comparison with that of Europe, this country shows to a decided disadvantage. It is stated that there is 9 per cent more unemployment here than in all Europe. However, it must be remembered that wages on the Continent are but a tithe of what they are in this country, added to which fact is the large number of the male population engaged in military establishments, as compared with this country.

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Eastport Feels Stimulus of Quoddy Power Project

Eastport is feeling the stimulating impetus of the Quoddy power development project despite the talk in some quarters that cold weather would have the effect of slowing up activities. On the contrary, present plans appear to disregard the near coming of winter and are progressing with uninterrupted schedule. This is instanced in the fact that already land has been acquired by the Government for the establishment of a camp site for 1200 men. Soon it is expected a small army of workers will be housed there.

Everything in the way of preliminary preparations will be done according to long established method and principle. Bunkhouses, mess quarters, commissary department and all the collateral agencies of a broad-scale construction camp will be brought to function in the orderly progress of the development of the Quoddy power project. Quoddy Village is the name of the new workers' town which will shortly come into existence.

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Jean D'Avignon, Rumford
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 24, Augusta

Vice-Presidents
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2nd District—Charles McHale, Rumford
3rd District—Ronaldo Poulin, 15 Morton Pl., Augusta
4th District—Wilfred Gagnon, Woodland
5th District—Benjamin J. Dorsky, Bangor

NOVEMBER, 1935

Two Present Day "Success Stories"

Comparison of Methods Adopted by Two Daring Racketeers Object Lesson for Growing Youth.

Two recent instances show that America still offers great opportunities for advancement to ambitious men who want money, and lots of it, without being at all particular about other things.

One of these is the case of Arthur Flegenheimer, better known as Dutch Schultz, gang boss of racketeers in the New York district, who died of lead poisoning a short time ago. The other is H. C. Hopson, still living gang boss of the A. G. & E., whose operations ranged over a wider field than Dutch Schultz ever even imagined.

Both were bright and keen—especially keen—young men. Both were born bookkeepers, who knew how to make records conceal facts; though in this matter, Dutch Schultz was self-taught while Hopson had a marvelous course of training. Both seem to have been born with an insatiable appetite for coin, cash, kale, dough, long green, mazuma, spondulics, denario, or other synonyms of the underworld for money.

Both had angle-iron, sunk-hinge, time-lock, blow-torch proof consciences. If either of them had about him any such thing as a scruple, it must have been concealed with watchful care; for the newspaper men who paid such vast attention to them never came across anything of the sort. It would have been news, startling and surprising news, and the press boys would have plastered it on every front page—if they had found it.

Both went after the money; but in different ways. Schultz pursued his researches with a bungstarter and a gat; a bunch of quick-shooting "torpedoes" at his back, and a corps of bonfiismen to ransom his lieutenants from jail. Hopson went after his coin with high pressure salesmanship, peddling to the public at $60 a share stocks which duly dropped to 25 cents a share; and siphoned the profits through holding companies to his own pockets.

When Schultz disapproved a law, he ignored it, except to give it "the raspberries". When Hopson disapproved a law, he called it "unconstitutional", and charged the consumers of his electricity for the cost of saying it by telegraph. Both collected millions; though Hopson kept more of it than did Schultz.

It is clear that here are two shining examples of the "success stories" which boys used to be urged to read. On the whole, though, aspiring parents in our day would do well to turn their ambitious offspring toward the ways of Hopson rather than urge them to follow the footsteps of Schultz. Schultz had a more varied and exciting life; but it was also much shorter. Looking to the long pull, parents should tell their sons that holding companies last longer than bootlegging—and bring larger dividends.

How They Handle Housing Problem in England

Result Is That Greater Progress Was Made Than in Any Other Country.

The housing program—as distinguished from the rehabilitation program—has been about the least successful of New Deal reforms. Some splendid things have been accomplished; the loan shark's grip on home building has been loosened if not stricken off. The PWA has brought down costs to a rental of $4.50 per room per month; and of course there is the renovation and repair work.

But, broadly speaking, there has been no slum clearance which comes within a thousand miles of satisfying our needs. Housing offers greater opportunities than any other public work. At least a quarter of our whole population live in dwellings unfit for human habitation; and constructing fitting dwellings on a rapid scale would put millions of idle men to work.

The feeling is growing fast that the real obstacle to comprehensive housing is the landlord; and the experience of England is strong confirmation of that feeling.

England has a way of her own in dealing with slums. Under English law, the local authorities, after hearings, can declare any district a slum. The moment that is done, all improvements in that slum lose all value, except for salvage. The government wrecks the buildings and sells what it can. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking, the landlord gets a check for the surplus. If it doesn't pay the cost of wreckage, he is called on to send the government a check to cover the deficit.

Then, the land is valued according to its worth for low cost housing. No speculative booming is allowed. No land that the government has been forced to rate as a slum can be valued as a business center or a wealthy suburb.

The result is that England has made greater progress in housing than any other country, except, perhaps some of the smaller states of Europe, which never wandered so far from the track of common sense as the greater powers. England has built herself out of the worst of the depression—that is the report of practically every observer. Why cannot Uncle Sam prepare to do the same?

President Warns Against War Profit Seeking

Says in Dealing With Conflict Between Ethiopia and Italy He Carried Into Effect Will and Intent of the Neutrality Resolution Enacted by Congress.

When the United States decided "by overwhelming majority" not to enter the League of Nations, it was because it was feared that this country might be drawn into everybody's quarrels. In other words, under Article X in the covenant, it was stipulated that "every member nation shall come to the defense of any other nation whose territory is being invaded." Taking this at the present stage, every member of the League is now in treaty bound to come to the aid of Ethiopia. They are not doing it, but one step is being taken; that is, to impose boycotting restrictions upon Italy, the invader.

President Roosevelt has served notice that he is against this country becoming involved in any world wars, and especially this Italian-Ethiopian war, in distant Africa. Means to this end include embargoes on American shipments of war materials and other supplies for the use of the aggressor nation. In a formal statement, just issued, the President declares:

"In dealing with the conflict between Ethiopia and Italy, I have carried into effect the will and intent of the neutrality resolution recently enacted by Congress. This Government is determined not to become involved in the controversy and is anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace."

The President then discussed what he calls "tempting trade opportunities" and expressed his belief in the desire of the American people to forego trade advantages which would be the cause of prolonged bloodshed and suffering.

This attitude is perfectly logical and wise. Any substantial aid to Italy, under her policy of unprovoked aggression, must reflect upon our boasted love of freedom and independence. Liberty is being crucified in Ethiopia. Uncle Sam will not handle the hammer and nails—nor aid in raising the gibbet!

Attitude of Business Toward Future of NRA

Will Business Cooperate or Idly Mark Time? November Conferences at Washington Will Compel A Show-down.

What about the future of business?

That is the pertinent and vital question which is now coming to the front with growing force these days. It is the main question which is in the air at Washington. It means: "What is the attitude of business going to be towards the new NRA?"

Will business meet the government half-way, or more; compose its own internal dissentions, and endeavor to move forward on a broad front of progressive improvement, or not? If not, will it stand on the side-lines and dumbly watch the show go on?

The American Federation of Labor has gone on record in favor of the principal clauses of the NRA, which call for minimum wages and maximum hours. Will this be acceptable to business? If not, does it mean the old-time scramble and cut-throat competition between all competitors in the same line of business, as hitherto? Must the fair-minded employer, who sees the justice and economic wisdom of reasonable hours and wages, be made the victim of the ruthless chiseler?

These are serious questions which are in the air. They will come out in the open during the business conferences which are to be held in Washington next month. Major George L. Berry, Co-ordinator of Industrial Recovery, will be in charge of these meetings. The result should be a clear and positive reflection of the attitude and intentions of business, especially relating to the major industries.

It is said that many industrialists desire a relaxation of the present anti-trust laws, if there is to be a concession as to wages and maximum hours. This involves the element of price-fixing, which is certain to be opposed in many directions. Granted the right to regulate prices, first, the matter of wages and hours might be more easily harmonized.

It is notable that, thus far, but few of the larger industries have applied for approval of voluntary NRA agreements. This means that the major industries, as a whole, are simply marking time, or are resolved to play a lone hand, in exclusion of the NRA. The November conferences will definitely settle this point, pro or con.

From a broad-guage point of view, it must be apparent to everybody that the government cannot, indefinitely, finance industry as it has been doing for the past two years. This means that private industry will eventually have to step into the breach and take up its neglected task. If it does not do so, then upon industry itself will fall the burden of taxation, made necessary to support the legions of unemployed.

It is not the time for sharp practices. It is manifestly the time for broad, considerate and cooperative effort with the government in furtherance of the remedial principles embodied in the NRA.

Working People and the New Deal

What Effect is Present Vicious Propaganda Having On Those Who Benefited From It? Were Tuesday's Elections an Indication That Workers Are Weakening as the Result of Fake Publicity?

The result of Tuesday's elections in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, indicates that the vicious propaganda launched by newspapers opposed to the New Deal is having some effect on the electorate.

While the result caused leaders in the Democratic party and friends of the New Deal to take notice, they were not so pronounced as to cause worry, but sufficient to demonstrate that new plans must be worked out to save it from destruction.

Fear put into the hearts of home owners regarding the possibility of becoming burdened with increased taxes on their properties, it is thought, caused many of these to take heed to stories written by highly-paid columnists who, during the past few months, have used every known means to poison the minds of voters against the President and the New Deal.

The fact that changes in the political complexion of some cities resulted in comparatively small majorities, is an indication that the masses of working people have not changed their views regarding the New Deal. It is evident the poisonous propaganda had little or no effect on them. Not being encumbered with property, and aware that their working conditions were materially improved through the New Deal it is evident they were satisfied to permit things to stand as they are.

This, of course, applies in particular to organized wage earners. We are not so certain regarding the attitude of the unorganized, who are inclined to be subservient to their bosses and who, when the time comes for action, may prove undependable.

This is the element which New Dealers must be careful about. New ideas must be promulgated to offset the present line of propaganda and aimed in such a manner that they will reach this element.

These unorganized workers are a peculiar lot, as witnessed in last Monday's election in Webster, Mass., for the purpose of choosing representatives for collective bargaining proceedings with the management of the Stevens Linen Works. Those who voted against the legitimate union had benefited materially through the union's activities, but either through ungratefulness or lack of proper understanding, ignored the union when called upon to cast their votes.

As unfriendliness toward the New Deal was built up wholly through poisonous propaganda, so was opposition to the union in the Stevens Linen Works election, and their lies the possibility of increased opposition to the New Deal unless means are taken to offset it.

To depend on newspapers to do this is almost out of the question, as for the most part leading publications throughout the country are either antagonistic or extremely modest in its defense. Some other means must be taken, either by flooding the country with literature or by making greater use of radio facilities.

At any rate, the New Dealers have been warned as to what they may expect at future elections, and it's clearly up to the leaders to get busy at once, if they expect to save it from being destroyed.

A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Policy a Success

Why American Workers Refuse to Sponsor a Labor Party; Record Vindicates Their Position.

Should American workers organize a Labor party?

Again the American Federation of Labor was asked to answer that question. It negatived the proposal, and did so unqualifyingly.

In commenting on the convention's action, "Labor," official newspaper of the Railway Brotherhoods, had this to say:

"We can all agree that American workers should take an increasingly active part in politics. The sole point at issue is: Shall the American labor movement adhere to its traditional non-partisan policy, or organize a party of its own?

"Those who advocate a Labor party say, 'The workers of many other countries, including Great Britain, have organized such parties; why shouldn't the American workers follow their example?'

"The answer is: Because the non-partisan plan is better adapted to the American political system and, in addition, has been thoroughly vindicated by the results achieved.

"The American labor movement has more influence in shaping governmental policies than any other labor movement in the world, not even excepting the splendid British labor movement. That statement will not be challenged by anyone who is familiar with political conditions in this country and abroad.

"Great Britain is governed by the 615 members of the House of Commons. At present the Labor party's representation is less than 60, or less than one-tenth of the total.

"It is obvious to any thinking person that a party with less than 10 per cent of the members of a parliamentary body, cannot have decisive influence on legislation. Yet that is the position of the British Labor party at the end of more than 30 years of devoted effort, including the expenditure of very large sums of money.

"On the other hand, the American labor movement, by adhering to its non-partisan policy—supporting candidates who stand for certain principles without regard to their party affiliations—has placed itself in a position which enabled it during the last session of Congress to decisively defeat the enemies of labor on a number of vital issues, and to place on the statute books more legislation favorable to the workers than was ever enacted at one session of a parliamentary body in any country in the world.

"It would be the height of folly for the American workers to abandon a system which has produced such excellent results, to embrace one which has not been nearly so successful in any of the countries where it has been tested."

No More Sales Tax for New Jerseyites

Its Demise Had Few Mourners When Two Per Cent Plan Expired on October 25th.

New Jersey, the land of the mammoth mosquitoes, has been bitten by the sales tax insect and has "seen the light". From Trenton comes word that the two per cent tax on retail sales expired a natural death on October 25th. Its demise had few mourners, outside of the persons who believe in shifting the cost of government upon those who have the least money to expend for anything.

The Assembly, with one heart and spirit, made speed to get the repeal measure through the Legislative hopper. The Governor, not to be outdone in promptness, at once affixed his signature to the measure, making a special trip by airplane back to the Capitol, largely for that specific purpose.

The Governor had advocated the sales tax, last January, as a means for raising increased revenue to take care of mounting relief costs. However, in its actual operation it proved to be a hardship upon the very people whom it was intended to help. In addition, it made the retail merchants an immense amount of trouble, to say nothing of the tax which it laid upon their business. In many cases this could not be passed on to the retail purchaser. The coming of the Christmas shopping season terrified the merchants into making a wholesale assault against the further continuation of the sales tax.

The Governor, while signing the bill, expressed the belief that other means of revenue would have to be devised, in order to relieve the burden upon realty property owners, the largest sufferers under the constantly increasing cost of government.

ITALY'S PAST ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE ETHIOPIA

Italy has had imperialistic designs on Africa since 1830, when both France and Italy had their eyes on Tunis, but France seized Tunis in 1881. In 1887 Italy tried to conquer Ethiopia but failed; tried again in 1889 and annexed Eritrea as a colonial possession; tried again in 1936 and failed.

However, in 1891 Italy concluded an agreement with Great Britain whereby the British Government definitely recognized Abyssinia as within the Italian sphere of influence in return for an Italian recognition of British rights in the Upper Nile.

During the World War, in order to get Italy to intervene on their side, the Allies promised Italy not only various colonial possessions, but also a zone of influence in Asia Minor and eventually a share in its partition. Italy was also promised virtual control of Albania should such a state be created. Italy, however, emerged from the war sadly disappointed in her colonial ambitions. It was left for Mussolini to complete the plans for Italian aggression and expansion, by concentrating on the conquest of Ethiopia, the last independent state in Africa.

Because of the acute economic difficulties in which Fascist Italy finds itself, Mussolini offers the need of a source of raw materials such as cotton, rubber, coffee, metals, etc. as his reason for his African campaign of conquest in spite of the fact that nearly all countries today suffer from a surplus of raw materials. Not gifted in his reasons is the fact that a supply of cheap labor may also furnish military reinforcements for further conquests.—Facts and Figures on War and Fascism.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Is there a shortage of skilled workers.

A.—There is no shortage, the American Federation of Labor Executive Council says. The industrial centers contain an army of highly skilled mechanics who are unemployed, and many are on relief. The Council said in its annual report.

Q.—What did the recent A. F. of L. convention do about NRA extension?

A.—Reaffirmation of labor's belief in the principle of the National Recovery Act was voted unanimously.

Q.—Who said: "I am not afraid of the American Constitution in the hands of the American Federation of Labor and the laboring men of this country. They think more of the Constitution than the Liberty League ever thought of it"?

A.—Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, in a speech to the Atlantic City A. F. of L. convention.

Q.—Who said: "Without the labor union all labor would still be the victim of the long day, the insufficient wage and kindred injustices"?

A.—This is from a statement by the Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Q.—Did the recent A. F. of L. convention take any stand on the general strike?

A.—The convention rejected a resolution compitting the A. F. of L. to encouragement of general industrial strikes.

Q.—I see the next A. F. of L. convention will be held in Tampa, Florida. Has the Federation ever met in national convention in Florida before?

A.—No.

Q.—What did the American Federation of Labor Executive Council say on the observance of contracts in its annual report to the recent Atlantic City convention?

A.—The Council strongly urged strict observance of contracts, declaring it the duty and obligation of all parties to contracts to carry them out and maintain them inviolate.

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor represented on the Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe?

A.—Yes. The San Francisco convention in 1934 appointed the following to represent the A. F. of L. on the Chest organization: Matthew Woll, Joseph N. Weber, Raymond Lowry, David Dubinsky, A. O. Wharton, John L. Lewis, Joseph P. Ryan, Charles P. Howard.

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor ever ask Government ownership of the telegraph system?

A.—In 1883, when the telegraphers were on strike, the A. F. of L. convention demanded that the Government establish telegraph lines and give service at actual cost. This stand was reaffirmed in later years and broadened to include the telephone system.

Q.—Who are the trustees of the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington?

A.—William Green, Frank Morrison and John P. Frey.

What Next?

An air-conditioned automobile and plans for air-conditioning busses to compete with cooled railroad cars, were announced at a recent meeting of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators in New Orleans. A five-passenger car equipped with air-conditioning apparatus was given a thorough test last summer, the meeting was told. Its air was cooled in the hottest highways and dust was absent, the promoters said. The air-conditioning unit was described as adaptable to busses.

ORGANIZED LABOR MUST MARCH IN UNITED BODY FOR THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Black-Connery Bill Declared by A. F. of L., at Atlantic City Convention, as Organized Labor's Main Objective During Coming Year

To Provide Work for Eleven Million Jobless Makes Hours Cut Absolutely Necessary—Important for the Preservation of American Institutions—Every Delegate Rose to His Feet When Answering "Aye" in Favor of Making 30-Hour Week Paramount Issue.

The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day declaring the 30-hour week to be the "paramount objective" of that organization.

This drastic cut in the length of the work week was held to be the only adequate measure to provide jobs for around 11,000,000 idle whom industry refuses to employ.

"For fully six years," the report which the convention adopted said, "our country has suffered the ravaging effects of a sweeping economic depression, surpassing all that had gone before. This depression, which broke at a time when productive efficiency had attained its highest development, has caused a social loss so great as to defy estimate and it has left millions of unemployed in its devastating trail.

"During these six years, charged throughout with major developments of far-reaching social import, various means have been invoked and set under way to relieve or solve the situation.

11 Millions Unemployed

"While measurable progress has been made in this regard, largely due to the wider observance of the shorter work day and shorter work week, nevertheless, the outstanding fact now confronting us is that there are still some 11,000,000 of unemployed.

"This is a situation that must not be permitted to continue. It should not be tolerated or condoned. A permanent army of the unemployed in America, a land whose potential production is ample to satisfy and exceed every demand, would be an unending indictment against our entire social order.

"We agree fully with that portion of the report of the Executive Council where it declares, 'The problem of putting some 11,000,000 unemployed back to work in industry is one of the greatest tasks now before the American people.'

"In analyzing this glaring paradox of vast national resources and potential production on the one hand, as contrasted with workless millions on the other, it is plain that the very center of this sad situation lies in the rapid steady expansion of productive efficiency and that the added fact that the workers' wages have not been increased and labor hours shortened in anything like equitable proportion to this upward production trend.

Feverish Scramble

"Industry as a whole, in its feverish scramble for big profits has and is still continuing to center its efforts on increased production per unit of worker through machine improvements and labor displacements with little thought of the effect of this policy on the public interest.

"Thus we find that while average labor hours, in response to the five-day, six-hour work week declaration made by the American Federation of Labor three years ago, has scored a substantial reduction. It has happened, too, that the expansion of productive efficiency has gone steadily on during this same period and also at a record pace.

"Thus the need of a further shortening of labor hours without any reduction in the weekly wage is a matter of such vital necessity as to now command our best thought."

"There is another aspect of this great problem that deserves the most thoughtful consideration. Today our working population is confronted with a tragic situation that portends future disaster. What hope is there for the millions who are clamoring for jobs? The opportunity to work is the God-given right of each and every one of us.

"One distressing phase of the lack of employment opportunity at the present time is the hundreds of thousands of students who graduate from our schools and colleges yearly find little or no chance to utilize their talents for their own benefit and the public good.

"Our Government, recognizing the condition, has endeavored to effect an amelioration by establishing working camps in many areas throughout our land.

"This is a commendable undertaking, but it is by no means a permanent solution of our present difficulties. Can this governmental effort be continued indefinitely? We believe not, for the reason that it is basically unsound.

Spreading Work No Solution

"The hours of employed workers have in some measure been reduced, but this has frequently been accomplished by reduction of weekly wages in like proportion to the lessened working time. This is merely a spreading of work with the result and effect of reducing the purchasing power of the family unit and a general lowering of living standards.

"It must be obvious to every one of us that the sole remedy for our present tragic dilemma is a substantial shortening of the work week and the full maintenance of the weekly wage.

Are Immediate Increases Due

Citing reports made to the American Federation of Labor revealing that wage increases in hours without increases in wages since the United States Supreme Court abolished the National Recovery Act, the report declared:

"Simply stated, this survey of the shorter work week situation shows that the American Federation of Labor must address itself with continuing alertness and devotion to the principle and observance of the five-day week and six-hour day as the one and only means of mastering the present menacing unemployment situation and restoring prosperity throughout the land.

Wage Increases Demanded

"Your committee, in concluding this survey of widespread and persistent unemployment re-inforced by sharply decreased consuming power, now declares that a drastic shortening of labor hours is the only remedy for this grave situation.

"We further declare that such reduction in labor hours should carry no reduction in pay, but, on the contrary, wages should be maintained and steadily increased in even step with the expansion of productive efficiency

Black-Connery Bill Supported

"Mindful also of the 30-hour work week legislation introduced in their respective Houses by Senator Black of Alabama and Representative Connery of Massachusetts, your committee records its warm approval of this legislation and recommends that the Executive Council be directed to spare no effort to have legislation enacted that will give vitality and stamina to the 30-hour work week so as to hasten the hour of its universal observance.

Made Paramount Objective

"Your committee therefore recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day, six-hour work week, and in doing so record itself in favor of urging the universal adoption without delay of this program.

"We further recommend that this objective of the six-hour day and the five-day work should now be declared by this convention to be its paramount objective, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor should be directed to spare no effort in enlisting the support of all the people in this behalf and giving the widest scope, direction and publicity to its program."

Speeches in favor of the 30-hour week report were made by Edward J. Gainor, delegate of the National Association of Letter Carriers and chairman of the Committee on Shorter Work Day; Christian M. Madsen, delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who closed the debate.

When President Green put the question, "Those in favor of the report of the committee say 'Aye', the entire body of delegates arose to their feet and unanimously adopted the report.

Penniless Transients Barred From Florida

Miami, Fla., Nov. 6 (ILNS).—As the federal government assured temporary continuance of county transient aid, Florida barred her winter sunshine to moneyless visitors from other states.

Patrol of seven highways has begun. Officers were instructed by Gov. Dave Sholtz to halt the annual stream of "undesirables". Tramps and hitch-hikers, professional and otherwise, were to be turned at the borders. Transients apparently without money and definite promise of jobs were to be refused admission to Florida.

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A. F. of L. Secretary Begins 40th Year as Federation Executive

Stressing the fact that despite bitter controversies among trade unions he had seen the membership of the American Federation of Labor increase from a mere handful to millions, Frank Morrison, unanimously

FRANK MORRISON

elected to the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer by the 1935 convention of the Federation, in an address to the delegates predicted that this progress would continue and secure work for all at good wages.

On January 1, 1936, Mr. Morrison will begin his fortieth year as Secretary of the A. F. of L.

"I desire to say," Mr. Morrison declared, "that I express my appreciation for the confidence that has been reposed in me for many years.

"I have watched the Federation grow from 250,000 to four million. I watched it recede and I am glad to know that since NRA went into effect the international unions in the Federation have added over a million members to the grand total of our membership.

"I feel absolutely optimistic for the future. There has been brought to this convention many questions that needed solving than to any other convention I ever attended. But I have noticed in the past where bitterness was engendered because of the purpose behind their propositions, that all these elements of dissatisfaction gradually were eliminated and smoothed out, and the Federation marches on step by step.

"I feel that during the coming year we will have a great year, that many of the matters that are bothering us now will have been eliminated, and I am sure the time is not far at hand when we will have a greater membership than we have ever had.

"I want to say to you that I will give every ounce of my strength and energy as secretary-treasurer and as a member of the Executive Council in attempting to smooth out these conditions that trouble us.

"I have found that there is only one thing that spells success and that is the creating of good will among men. As we grow older in the movement, if you are like me you have done something to help your fellow man, then indeed your life is empty, but if you can feel that you have served and been helpful you will have a great future.

"I am very happy tonight at being elected secretary-treasurer, and happy in the thought of the great days that are coming to the wage workers of our country, when the man and the woman who wants work will have an opportunity to work and at wages exceeding those paid in the past."

Arthur Henderson, Noted British Laborite, Dies at Age of 72

From the ancient and historic city of London, England, comes the sad tidings of the death of Arthur Henderson. He was the one-time iron moulder who rose to a position of commanding authority in the British

ARTHUR HENDERSON

Labor party. His early life was one of constant struggle with the unfavorable economic environment which had early come to his lot.

Glasgow, Scotland, was his birthplace, in 1863, at the time the great Civil War was at its height in this country. This great conflict had its effect upon British foreign and domestic policy and set in motion strong currents of political activity, which were later to be largely guided and directed by men like Mr. Henderson.

Entering the field of active politics, he soon came rapidly to the front, finally becoming British Foreign Secretary, a position of immense importance and at times overshadowing any other office within the framework of the British government.

As secretary of the Labor party, which at one time held control of the government, his duties were of ever-increasing burden. Finally, his health compelled him to give up this position where he had so long rendered distinguished service. He was at one time Mayor of Newcastle, the famous coal mining district. From this office he succeeded to a seat in Parliament.

Aside from his engrossed attention to the successful conduct of the Labor party, Mr. Henderson was an uncompromising proponent of peace and international disarmament. He was at one time president of the World Disarmament Conference, at the instance of the League of Nations.

CONVENTION, AFTER HEATED DEBATE, DEFEATS RESOLUTION FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM BY VOTE OF 18,025 TO 10,924

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, after a long and heated debate, voted to continue the policy for organizing the workers in mass-production industries adopted by the 1934 convention.

This policy, formulated with reference to the automobile, cement, aluminum and similar industries, was developed to fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and at the same time afford every opportunity for enrollment in unions of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown," the 1934 convention declared, "that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

The 1934 convention also declared "that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective."

Executive Council Defines Jurisdictions

To meet this new condition the 1934 convention instructed the A. F. of L. Executive Council to exercise its own judgment as to the form of organization and jurisdictional limitations in mass production industries. In following out these instructions charters were issued to national unions of the automobile and rubber workers. The Executive Council declared that the charter for the automobile workers should "embrace all employes directly engaged in the manufacture of parts (not including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into completed automobiles (but not including) the construction, alongs manufacturing parts or any other employe engaged in said automobile production plants."

With regard to the Rubber Workers' National Union the Executive Council agreed that the charters should include such workers who construct buildings, manufacturing or installing machinery, or engage in maintenance work or in work outside of the plants or factories."

Question Comes Before 1935 Convention

A number of resolutions were presented to the 1935 convention favoring the adoption of the industrial form in place of the craft form of organization. The resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee consisting of 15 delegates, of which Matthew Woll was chairman and John P. Frey secretary.

The question came before the convention in the form of majority and minority reports from the Resolutions Committee.

Majority Report Wins Largest Support

At the conclusion of the discussion the vote was 18,025 in favor of the majority report and 10,924 in favor of the minority report.

When the vote was announced, Mr. Lewis said:

"I have no comment to make." The issue seems to be clear-cut."

John P. Frey said:

"I was convinced that after the statements for both sides had been made that this would be the result."

BRITISH LABOR IN FIRM STAND AGAINST ITALIAN AGGRESSION ON ETHIOPIA

Issues of first importance to world labor, no less than to the British trade union movement, were decided at the 67th Annual Trades Union Congress recently held at Margate.

One of the most important debates dealt with the international crisis created by the Italian-Ethiopian war. At issue, the Congress had to decide whether or not the basic principles which the League of Nations is founded should be violated against the bullying of Mussolini and his Fascists.

The Trade Union Congress General Council proposed a resolution condemning the policy of the Congress as outlined last year at Weymouth. This policy declared its resolute faith in the collective peace system operating within the League of Nations, and its determination to take all appropriate action, to make that system a reality. And, in conjunction with the National Council of Labor, to watch closely the development of events, in order that, should emergency arise, such measures might be taken in consultation with affiliated organizations as might be necessary to deal with the situation.

With the resolution was associated a declaration calling on the British Government, in cooperation with all nations represented on the Council and Assembly of the League, "to use all necessary measures provided by the Covenant to prevent Italy's unjust and rapacious attack upon the territory of a fellow member of the League of Nations."

The declaration pledged the firm support of the Congress for any action consistent with the principles and statutes of the League to restrain the Italian Government and to uphold the authority of the League in enforcing peace.

It called on the British Government to urge the League of Nations to summon a conference to consider and report on the agenda international control of sources and supply of raw materials.

On a card vote the resolution and declaration were carried by 296,000 votes for, and 177,000 against.

Congress unanimously passed an important resolution condemning the failure of the Government to deal with unemployment, the policy of economic nationalism, and calling for the fullest public utilization of available resources and international co-operation.

The Congress carried unanimously a resolution reaffirming its demand for a reduction of working hours to 40 per week without reduction of weekly wages, together with the most drastic restriction and regulation of overtime.

It protested against the persistent opposition of the Government to a general international convention and instructed the General Council to approach the Government with a request for the introduction of a 40 hour week in all Government establishments.

GOVERNMENT PUSHING PLANS TO PUT OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEM IN OPERATION WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES IN JANUARY

Speed-up efforts are being made in Washington to complete arrangements for making available old age grants to the several States as soon as Congress appropriates the money. This is expected will be done in January, when Congress begins its next session.

At this time, many States will be unable to qualify for the grants, even by January. This is because they have no pension laws, or because such laws fit in actual effect do not fulfill the requirements of the Federal act governing such allowances. The Government will grant pensions "up to a maximum of $15 per month" for the aged and needy, provided—and here is the rub—that the several States in receipt of such money shall match the funds, dollar for dollar.

If any State should choose to pay any lesser sum than the $15 monthly limit, then the National government in that event would simply match the smaller sum so provided for. In no case will the government exceed the maximum monthly sum of $15. Many States have constitutional hindrances against making such grants to their own citizens. To remove these barriers requires State constitutional amendments, always a slow process.

The unemployment insurance plan, it is stated, will be held subordinate to the perfecting of the old age pension legislation, so as to provide speedy relief to the beneficiaries. The Social Security Board is rightfully giving its main efforts to the accomplishment of the latter purpose.

RHODE ISLAND TEXTILE COUNCIL PLANS FOR MASS MEETINGS TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN TEXTILE MEASURE

Centredale, R. I. Nov. 9. — The Rhode Island Textile Council, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, meeting in Community Hall here today, reaffirmed its previous decision advocating a Labor Party for this State, regardless of any action taken by the American Federation of Labor convention.

Members of the Council who were represented on the executive board of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor were instructed "to see that there was no delay in putting the necessary machinery into action to provide for the holding of the Labor Party convention" which was authorized at the semi-annual convention of the latter organization, held recently in Providence.

It was announced that a legislative committee would be selected at the next council meeting to complete arrangements for the council's next move to enlist the local unions in the political campaign.

The council was informed that the Labor Party would be made a special order of business of the next session of the State Branch, A. F. of L., executive board, to be held early next month. The delegates then decided to defer further action until this meeting in order that they might follow the latter's leadership.

After hearing charges by delegates that the New England Textile Manufacturers, at a recent Atlantic City meeting, launched a campaign to prevent passage of the Textile Control Bill, which will be up for a public hearing at the next session of Congress, the council decided to confer with the international officers relative to inaugurating a series of educational public mass meetings in all parts of Rhode Island for the purpose of obtaining public support for the measure.

John H. Powers, international executive board member, told the delegates that unless some action was immediately undertaken to obtain passage of the bill introduced by Congressman Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania, "our efforts will have little, if any effect."

Several charges of "blacklisting" of workers for union activities were reported. The cases were referred to affected locals for action.

President Harold Alderson was in charge of the session, which was attended by 65 delegates. The next meeting will be held in Barrington.

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CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST COCHECO MILLS FOR DISCRIMINATION AND EVICTION OF MEMBERS OF U. T. W. OF A. LOCAL UNION

Vice-President Riviere Says Company Must Answer to National Labor Relations Board For Its Evident Determination to Destroy Local Union—Says Eviction Orders Issued by Company Will Make Members Homeless on Saturday.

(Special to The Labor News)

Providence, R. I. Nov. 7—The United Textile Workers of America will fight the officials of the Cocheco Mills in East Rochester, N. H., until they are forced to obey the laws of the United States and respect the rights of humanity, Vice President Horace A. Riviere declared today as he prepared charges to be filed with the New England Regional Labor Board at Boston.

"This company that would evict people from their homes on the verge of Winter and refuses to take their protesting workers back into the mill without discrimination in order that it might break a union, deserves no quarter and will get none from us. We will use every government agency to obtain American justice for a truly American group of people," he further stated.

"We are convinced that the eviction order was the final step to break the United Textile Workers' Union, which has withstood every other weapon levied upon by the mill management. This action, as well as all others, makes the company an outlaw in the face of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, which provides that there shall be no discrimination against any workers for union affiliation or strike activities," he continued.

"The strikers may be made homeless by Saturday, but they will not be the forgotten men and women of the industry. They will be given every assistance possible and the textile industry in general will be told of the company's indifferent attitude to human suffering for which they are directly responsible.

"This company must be stopped from literally laughing at the laws of the land, and the rights of the workers. There is justice and we will see that it is provided here. No exploitation of Southern mill workers in the darkest industrial days compares to that which is blackening the State of New Hampshire," he said.

Mr. Riviere conferred at length yesterday with President Thomas F. McMahon on the situation at East Rochester. After the conference, he said he had been assured the support of the international officers in any program which the local union leaders see fit to put into effect "to win these fight and save their homes."

"The right and the just always win in the end, but we do not intend to wait any longer for this end. The National Textile Labor Relations Board, through its conciliators, has tried to adjust the controversy but has failed because company officials turned a deaf ear on all the union proposals.

"It is apparent that the officials were entirely concerned with the perpetuation of their own company union, which came into being with the strike. It will be more than apparent, when our program is completed, that we also can protect and preserve our unions when they put up a solid front for the stability of the industry, not only in New Hampshire, but in every textile center of the nation," he declared.

Vice-President Riviere said that if possible, he would appear before the New England Regional Labor Board within the next 48 hours to present documentary evidence of violations of the provisions of the Wagner-Connery Act, and request immediate action.

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FEDERAL COURT JUDGES UPHOLD VALIDITY OF ANTI-INJUNCTION ACT

Court at Chicago Reverses Decision of District Judge and Assesses Damages Against Outlaw Miners' Union of $350,000 on Behalf of Illinois Coal Company.

Court Action Validates Norris-La Guardia Act Limiting Power of Federal Courts to Issue Injunctions in Labor Disputes—United Mine Workers of America Files Brief as Friends of Court—"It is A Whale of a Story," Says Victor A. Olander, Secretary of Illinois State Federation of Labor.

A lengthy and comprehensive opinion, written by Judge Evan A. Evans and concurred in by Judges Sparks and Alschuler of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, reversing the decision of Federal District Judge Fred L. Wham, of the Eastern District of Illinois, in the case of the United Electric Coal Companies against the Progressive Miners of America, is hailed as a tremendous victory for legitimate organized labor.

"It is a whale of a story," said Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Judges Evans, Sparks and Alschuler declare that the, Norris-La Guardia Act limiting the power of Federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes is constitutional and assess $350,000 damages against the Progressive Miners in behalf of the coal company. Further proceedings may increase the amount of the damages

U. M. W. Attorneys File Brief

Thurlow Lewis, chief counsel of District 12 (Illinois) of the United Mine Workers of America, and G. L. Grant of Fort Smith, Ark., representing President John L. Lewis and the international executive board of the U. M. W. of A., filed a brief as friends of the court. The three judges of the higher court concurred in the arguments presented by counsel for the United Mine Workers.

The United Electric Coal Companies, a Delaware corporation, which operates several coal mines in Illinois, sought an injunction and $350,000 damages against the Progressive Miners of America as a result of a fight which the Progressives had made against the United men at the company's strip mine at Freeburg, Ill.

Outlaw Union Sought Control

The company operated the mine under a contract with the United Mine Workers. The Progressives a fight to obtain control of the mine and did so control for a time and demanded that the company make a contract with the Progressive organization. This the company refused to do. Following March 31, 1933, the mine was operated but only up to the time of the filing of the suit. The company claimed it wished to operate, but could not because of the acts of violence and general obstructive tactics of the Progressives

Attorneys for the coal company challenged the constitutionality of the Norris-La Guardia Act. Counsel for the United Mine Workers argued that there was no labor dispute within the meaning of the act; that the coal company had a contract with the United and that here was no dispute with respect to the contractual relations between employer and employes; that the whole matter involved a arising a controversy between two rival unions

Counsel for the United Mine Workers argued that the Congress had a constitutional right to pass laws limiting the powers of federal judges; that the Congress created federal courts and could go even so far as to abolish them, if it saw fit.

Act Is Upheld

Judge Evans says in his opinion

"Inasmuch as Congress may take from, as well as confer upon, inferior federal courts jurisdiction of cases which involve controversies between citizens of different states, we find no support for a conclusion which would deny validity of this legislation. The legislation in question (Norris-La Guardia Act) took from district courts jurisdiction of cases involving labor injunction suits between citizens of different states, in certain limited instances, and was within the power of Congress conferred by Article 3, Sections 1 and 2, of the United States Constitution."

The court further said:

"Where the difference is between two unions, each striving to contract with the employer, and there is no controversy as to terms of employment with said employer, we are unable to see where any labor dispute exists to which the employer is a party."

Ry. Workers Open Bureau to Push U. S. Ownership Campaign

The Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have started their drive for government ownership of railways by opening in Washington a central bureau which will serve as headquarters. The bureau is sponsored by the Railway Labor Executives Association, which for some time has been on record in favor of government ownership; and is in charge of Arthur Keep, formerly editor of Railway Telegraph Journal, and known throughout labor circles as a vigorous writer. The bureau is in the building of Labor, official organ of the railroad labor organizations.

Railway labor has held the government ownership view for many years. Right after the World War, it sponsored and supported an effort to put through the "Plumb Plan", devised by Glenn E. Plumb. This plan did not get far in Congress, but it may have modified materially the Cummins-Esch railroad bill which did pass.

U. T. W. OF A. COMPLETES PLANS FOR RESTORATION OF CONDITIONS IN EFFECT PRIOR TO THE DESTRUCTION OF NIRA

Conference Between President McMahon and Officers at New England Headquarters Monday, Results in Outlining Details for Intensive Organizing Work in Weak Centers in Preparation to Force Recalcitrant Employers To "Get Into Line".

Providence, Rhode Island, Nov. 11—Details of the plans to discourage further breakdown of the industrial standards set by the NIRA and to restore conditions which have been changed by New England manufacturers, were completed by officials of the United Textile Workers of America during conferences held Monday in Providence, with President Thomas F. McMahon, it was announced yesterday.

President McMahon arrived in that city Monday and after the meetings went to other textile centers of Massachusetts and Connecticut with Vice-President Horace A. Riviere.

The first steps in the proposed program are to perfect strong organizations in the weak centers, which are very few in this section. During the past few weeks, there has been a big increase in the membership in the cotton unions due to the wholesale wage cuts and lengthening of hours and machine load in plants that have re-opened after long shutdowns.

Anthony A. Valente, secretary of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, with headquarters at 95 Fountain street, Providence, is assisting international officers. Today he sent a questionnaire to all wooden and worsted locals, requesting them to complete a list of changes made in the industry since the outlawing of the NIRA and asking the leaders to recommend the steps they believe necessary to restore former conditions and to obtain higher wages for the lower paid plants.

In order to speed organization, especially in the cotton and silk centers, the staff of organizers have been doubled and officers of local unions have been asked to volunteer for missionary work.

Before leaving for international headquarters in New York, President McMahon said: "We are confident we will have the full cooperation of the textile workers in the successful outcome of our efforts. Every opportunity will be given the manufacturers to put their houses in order and the international officers will give every assistance possible to avert any serious inconvenience to the industry."

Vice President Riviere said that the textile mills in the New England States will be the hubs around which the program will revolve. The delegates will play a major part in the organization work, and with the international officers, will act as an advisory agency that may be called upon by the employers.

"Most of the textile manufacturers desire to be fair to organized labor," Mr. Riviere said. "But there are still a few who think more of profits than the welfare of the industry or the satisfaction of their workers.

"Our program calls for slow, sure and systematic action, which will not come in a day, a week or a month. It will not come until we are certain of its effectiveness and then the unfair manufacturers will feel the full brunt of our strength.

"There is no question in our minds that protective measures must be taken now or the textile industry will slump far greater than it has ever declined before, but we do not intend to have haste make waste," he said in conclusion.

Will Rhode Island Labor Sponsor It's Own State Labor Party?

Action taken at the semi-annual convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor indicates that organized Labor in this State will complete the formation of a State Labor Party prior to the 1936 State and municipal elections.

Resolutions which prompted this move, and which appear in the proceedings of the convention on another page in this issue, outline in detail **reasons why Labor in this State should have its own political party.**

For many years, organized Labor, through its State Branch, Central bodies and other legislative bodies, has been extremely patient. Year after year, it was promised cooperation by its friends, only to be disappointed at the end of the legislative program had been pigeon-holed.

Hence, the reason advanced by a goodly portion of the organized Labor movement in this State to bring about the formation of a Labor party. It is claimed by many that Labor has waited patiently for many years in the hope that those who, when seeking office had lauded Labor to the skies, but who with few exceptions failed to remember their campaign pledges when the time came when they could be of service.

The resolutions presented to the convention contained the signatures of 50 delegates. This, in itself, warranted its passage. Its contents fully explain why Labor should sponsor its own party in this State. It shows conclusively that all possible means had been taken to secure relief from the "friends" whom they had assisted in electing. It is shown in the resolutions how their interests were almost completely ignored, and that the only recourse now is to try and band together all working people, regardless of race, creed or color, and by this means create a sentiment that will have for its purpose the bringing of a realization of the fact that if Labor in this State is to secure its just rights it must do so through its own efforts.

Opponents to the resolution, who hold sacredly to the A. F. of L. slogan of "Elect Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies," were of the opinion that organized Labor in Rhode Island should exercise patience. They pleaded for more time in the hope that through the adoption of more militant means, might bring better results.

They pointed out facts to show that Labor has fared poorly through the formation of Labor or third parties, and that a similar possibility exists here in Rhode Island.

"What have we to lose in Rhode Island?" was the answer to this remark. "What matters if we fail in successful in our first attempt? We feel confident there is a strong sentiment on the part of working people regarding the formation of a working people's party. The time is most opportune and the time to strike is while the iron is hot."

To assure the future success of the Labor movement, it was argued by the proponents of the resolutions, it is just as important to organize in the political field as in the economic field. Through the latter, Labor has been able to accomplish great progress in establishing decent wages and working conditions. It is the belief of the proponents that by so organizing politically, Labor will be able to accomplish things for which it has been striving for many years.

The Labor party idea is growing by leaps and bounds in all States where political machines have defied the interests of working people. A condition of this kind **exists here in Rhode Island, it was agreed, "and it is our firm belief** that indifferent, antagonistic and arrogant attitude can only be changed through the mass formation of organization made up of those who comprise the great bulk of voters in the State."

According to the resolutions, a convention will be called next April, at which time the formation of a Labor party will be discussed, and if decided upon affirmatively, to take immediate steps for its formation and be in readiness to call upon all workers in the State to support candidates to be chosen for all State offices and candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Confidence was expressed by proponents of the resolution that the plan will meet with approval by workers employed in all walks of life. It is not intended to confine this effort to workers in cities and large towns, but to carry on a campaign in Rhode Island as they do in the West, where farmers and the workers make up a large portion of workers parties.

The fight is on! A move of this kind has been in the making for a goodly number of years. As the years rolled by the situation has become intensified, and due to increased dissatisfaction, has grown to proportions which, judging from the temperament of those who favor the formation of a Labor party, is bound to develop into a reality.—Rhode Island Labor News

9,000 Knoxville Coal Miners Wage Successful Strike

Perseverence wins. After a six weeks' strike involving about 9,000 coal miners in Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, a wage agreement was signed with the coal mine owners. The officials who conducted the negotiations were William Turnblazer, president of District 19 of the United Mine Workers of America, and representatives of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association.

The new agreement provides for a 50 cents a day increase for day labor, the cents per ton increase for loading and 10 per cent increase in yardage and dead work. As to the duration of the contract, that was held secret for the present. The average production per month of the mines is said to be about 600,000 tons

Strike is Threatened on Maryland WPA Jobs

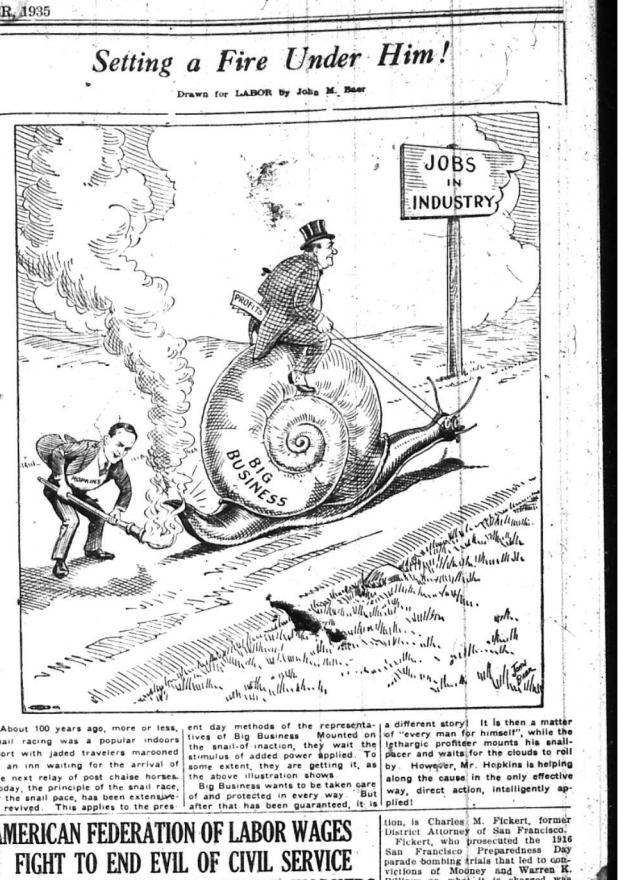
Baltimore, Nov. 6 (ILNS)—Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, said that every WPA job in Maryland would be closed down unless prevailing rates of wages were paid to persons employed on WPA projects, as a strike developed at Cumberland, Md.

McCurdy charged that at least 300 men have refused to report for work on projects in Baltimore because the wages paid were not as much as they could receive by remaining on relief rolls.

Francis H. Dryden, WPA chief for Maryland, said he would investigate McCurdy's charges.

Setting a Fire Under Him!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



About 100 years ago, more or less, snail racing was a popular indoors sport with jaded travelers marooned at an inn waiting for the arrival of the next relay of post chaise horses. Today, the principle of the snail race, or the snail pace, has been extensively revived. This applies to the present day methods of the representatives of Big Business. Mounted on the snail-of inaction, they wait the stimulus of added power applied. To some extent, they are getting it, as the above illustration shows.

Big Business wants to be taken care of and protected in every way. But after that has been guaranteed, it is a different story! It is then a matter of "every man for himself", while the lethargic profiteer mounts his snail-placer and waits for the clouds to roll by. However, Mr. Hopkins is helping along the cause in the only effective way, direct action, intelligently applied!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WAGES FIGHT TO END EVIL OF CIVIL SERVICE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WORKERS

A strong protest against the growing practice of Federal and State civil service commissions to limit examinations for public employment to high school and college graduates was made by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor

There are thousands of members of organized labor, the resolution adopted by the convention said, who because of their close contacts and years of experience with the working people of the country are eminently qualified to hold many positions of importance and trust in government service, except that they have been deprived of high school and college education through circumstances over which they have no control

These educational qualifications, the convention declared, should be struck on from civil service examinations because they amount to discrimination against those whose circumstances have demanded they labor instead of attending school, which discrimination affects literally millions of American citizens and actually deprives these workers of sympathetic representation in countless circumstances

To remedy this injustice the convention insisted that the examination requirements be modified so that real representatives of the working people may be given opportunity to serve their fellow workers and the nation in cases where such representatives can demonstrate reasonable practical qualifications and ability as the real nature of such positions demand.

In order to promote changes in the educational tests for public employment the convention instructed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to confer with the United States Civil Service Commission and the proper Federal and State appointing and examining agencies relative to a remedy for the discriminations against persons who do not have certificates of graduation from high schools and colleges regardless of their practical experience and to take any other action found necessary to abolish the injustice resulting from the rigid and exclusively educational tests.

Tom Mooney's Hearing Recessed to Nov. 18

San Francisco, Nov. 11 (ILNS)—The habeas corpus hearing of Thomas Mooney before a referee of the State Supreme Court was recessed until November 18 after his attorneys indicated that cross-examination of state's witnesses would be the next move in their fight to free him from San Quentin penitentiary

Chief among the prospective state's witnesses, whom Mooney's attorneys intimated they were anxious to question, is Charles M. Fickert, former District Attorney of San Francisco.

Fickert, who prosecuted the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing trials that led to convictions of Mooney and Warren K. Billings on what it is charged was perjured evidence, was directed to appear at the resumption of the hearing

Herndon to Face Georgia Chain Gang by Court Decision

Angelo Herndon, young Negro labor leader, left New York on October 15 to surrender himself to the State of Georgia, where he faces a seutence of 18-20 years on the chain gang.

Herndon was arrested in 1932 for leading a peaceful demonstration of Negro and white unemployed. He was convicted under an 'insurrection" law dating back to slavery and reconstruction days. On October 14, 1935, the Supreme Court refused to consider his case, for the second time basing its decision on a legal technicality.

The American Federation of Labor convention passed resolutions on October 17th condemning the stange under which Herndon was convicted. Petitions to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia demanding full pardon for Herndon are being circulated, and already bear 600,000 signatures.

Learning the Supreme Court's decision, many writers, including members of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, members of which are Governor Talmadge in August, have issued statements of condemnation.

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MONTGOMERY WARD

STORES AT LEWISTON, PORTLAND AND WATERVILLE

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER CRITICISES MILL VILLAGES OWNED BY TEXTILE BARONS

Editor of Raleigh "News and Observer" Says They Are A "Bar to the Forward Movement of Free Men in a Free South Toward Industrial Happiness and Industrial Understanding."

Editor's Note—The following editorial, entitled "Forgotten Villages," criticising the system of company-owned houses, which is a feature of the oppression imposed on their employes by Southern textile magnates, appeared in the "News and Observer," Raleigh, N. C., in connection with the recent action of the Mooresville Cotton Mill Company in evicting strikers from the company's houses.

Strikers and mill owners have been in the Courthouse in Concord over the eviction of strikers from the company-owned houses in the Mooresville Cotton Mill Company's mill village. Few will disagree with Judge J. H. Clement in his exposition of the law in the case; to the effect that while the company has a right to evict families at any time without giving a reason, it must give the occupants due notice, as required by law. But the law is not enough. The South ought also to remember—that when the President put the textile code into effect in July, 1933, he said:

"The planning committee of the industry, providing for in the code, will take up at once the question of employe purchase of homes in mill villages, especially in the South, and will submit to the administration before January 1, 1934, a plan looking toward eventual employe home-ownership."

Commenting on that statement at the time The News and Observer said:

"Such a declaration means no less than the abolition of the most pernicious form of industrial feudalism in America. . . . Under the best paternalistic manufacturers, mill villages in some instances were provided with better living facilities than the workers generally could secure for themselves with the wages which they received. . . . Yet always they lived well by the grace and permission of the manufacturer whose big house often sat apart as a manor house from which, all hope and all justice must come. Benevolence came down, only work and obedience went up from the people. Self-government and the control of their own homes was denied the inhabitants of the best Southern mill villages. The paternalistic management may have provided better conditions than the workers themselves would have provided, therefore, the worker was denied the democratic right of shaping his own community and even his own home.

Strikers and Evictions

"Not all mill villages were excellent, even after a paternalistic pattern. No Southerner is unfamiliar with other mill villages composed of rows of half-tumbling houses, as innocent of plumbing as of paint, which lend their uncertain steps to unsightly yards and streets. No Southerner who has observed industrial conflict in the South is unfamiliar with the practice of making the mill worker's tenancy of mill houses a factor adverse to him in collective bargaining, and a weapon to be used against him in the form of eviction when the mill owner desired to express his displeasure at any worker's act or the act of the majority of the community. Strikes and evictions in many instances were one and the same thing in many Southern mill communities.

"In both the best and the worst mill villages the workers have been too much set apart from other men and women. They were segregated from their employers. Paternalism sapped them of their strength, and regimentation robbed them of association with the freer citizens around them. Mill villages owned by the people who live in them would cease to be such mill-maintained ghettos for mill-controlled men. Owned by their inhabitants such villages would lose their undesirable qualities of their identity with the mill and become, like other sections of cities, residential sections in which men and women live not ruled nor regimented, but in independence and freedom."

That was in July, 1933.

It is now October, 1935, and if the planning committee ever made any move toward the fulfillment of this high enterprise, there is no sign of it. The mill village remains in Mooresville and in every other town where textiles are manufactured in the South, the same blight on a free South that it was before July, 1933. Contentions, court decisions, and a full report on the spirit of idealism behind courage which marked the summer of 1933 have intervened. The mill village has been forgotten. But the mill village remains now as then, a bar to the forward movement of free men in a free South toward industrial happiness and industrial understanding.

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Bangor Central Labor Union	Richard W. Gustin,	136 W. Broadway
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	48 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	153 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	28 North St. Portland

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Ronald Poulin, 15 Morton Place	
Painters & Decorators' 541	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St.
Barbers' Union No. 492	Elery H. Folsom,	293 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 642	Charles F. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 322	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Verwillion,	25 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,484	P. H. Fitzgerald,	26 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Esancy,	139 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Ira H. Foster, Box 184,	Washington St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 87	Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St. Extension	
Hod Carriers' Union No. 188	W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.

PORT LAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 23	G. P. Kilbride, 5 Barstow St., So. P.	
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	George E. Francis,	99 Chase St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 1	Thomas J. Mahoney,	28 North St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	F. W. York, 8 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1467	C. M. Woodwell 25 Savoy St., S. Port.	
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. F. Eagles,	142 High St., rm. 306
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 517	John S. Burchill,	453 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St.
Typographical Union No. 66	Carl C. Verrill,	813 Broadway
Plumbers' Union No. 217	John P. Ryan,	26 Waterville St.
Hod Carriers Union No. 8	Michael Curran,	44 Greenleaf St.
Electrical Workers Union No. 323	John Dimmers,	37 Pownland St.
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage,	R. Portland
Cigar Makers Union No. 470	Geo. Weever,	Box 146, Park St. Sta.

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2406	J. W. Leighton,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union, No. 147	E. L. McAlpine,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 459
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Porter,	Woodland

BAR HARBOR

Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners' No. 469	W. E. Barron	Glenmary Ave.

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell, 487 Turner St,	Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St.
Stage Employes Union No. 634	C. C. Coffin, 39 Winter St.,	Auburn
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	R. E. Jacquin, 535 College Rd.	

MILLINOCKET

Central Labor Union	W. A. McLellan,	Box 118
Carpenters & Joiners' No. 655	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	Michel Hikel,	Congress St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 102
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Perley Evers,	456 Penobscott Ave.

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St.
Carpenters' Local 621	John H. Ambrose,	81 Sidney St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	26 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Charles P. Rice,	17 Catell St.

MADISON

P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17	Emile Perry,	Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 72	F. B. Goodwin,	Madison
Woolen Workers' Local 2020	Edmund M. Landry,	26 Madison Ave.

MECHANIC FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 104	A. P. Goss,	25 Maple St.

EAST MILLINOCKET

Paper Makers' Union No. 152	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 27	George Adams,	E. Millinocket

NORTH JAY

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay

OAKLAND

Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1763	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 848	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Cotton Textile Workers' No. 795	Miss Julia Thomas,	14 King St.
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Julia Mahue,	208 Water St.

VINALHAVEN

Paving Cutters' Union No. 24	Elmer W. Simmiers,	Vinalhaven

RUMFORD

Central Labor Union	Arthur Williams,	Box 406, Mexico
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Yula Floroni,	353 Waldo St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 1	Charles Poland, 627	Prospect St.
Journeymen Barbers Union No. 191	Lorni McConegby	Congress St.
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	B. W. Tobin,	Box 348, Ridlonville
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., No. 26	Wilfred Hamel,	117 Rumford Ave.

ROCKLAND

Plumbers Union No. 570	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.

SKOWHEGAN

Woolen Workers' Local 2021	Edward Goodness,	45 South St.

BATH

Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Muleahy,	287 Center St.

BIDDEFORD

Barbers' Union No. 704	Thomas A. Bouchard,	53 Center St.

BREWER

Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Av

BRUNSWICK

Rayon Cotton Local 2235	Alfred C. Richard,	15 Cabot St.

LISBON FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 33	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park

FAIRFIELD

Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916	Miss Gabriele Dostie,	Fairfield

NORTH VASSALBORO

Woolen Workers' No. 1249	Charles Petty,	Bucksport

OLD TOWN

Penobscot Chemical Fibre Union, 80	Walter Lizzotte,	354 So. Main St.

BUCKSPORT

	Ernest Beagon	Bucksport
P. S. & P. M. W., 88	Albert C. Ridell	Bucksport
Paper Makers' 261	Virgil S. Hartford	Bucksport
Longshoremen's Union, 1357		

COMPANY UNIONS SHOW PROGRESSIVE AND FIRM TREND TO REAL UNIONISM

New Free Spirit in Plant Groups Worries Industry—Employer-Fostered Organizations Show Signs of Getting Out of Hand and May Prove Boomerang to Bosses.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6 (LNS)—Masters of the three greatest mass production industries, steel, rubber and automobiles, are badly worried by the fact that their company unions are showing a disposition to turn real unions, no longer submissive to the dictates of management.

The movement seems to have gone farthest in steel. Representatives of 11 company unions in the plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the tin plate division of the Steel Trust, have held a convention, framed an organization which at least is intended to represent 25,000 workers in tin plate plants, and decided to ask the company for increased wages and other concessions.

The news of this movement spread, doubtless by design. The Jones & Laughlin mills at Aliquippa, Pa., employ some 10,000 workers. They have been herded into company unions. Their representatives got together and decided to ask for better wages.

Others Go Farther

Workers in the Republic Steel Company and the Weirton Steel Company have gone farther, and, through such company unions, made actual demands for increased wages. (Note well, none of these demands have been granted.) The Goodyear company union in Akron, O., has rejected the suggestion of the management to restore the eight hour day in a plant where the six hour day prevails now.

The idea of consolidating company unions and taking an independent stand seems to have started with the employes at the Farrell, Pa., plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company last spring. They held a picnic and raised some money, about $1,200—probably they did not dare make an open break and establish dues. The notion spread to the other plants and a fund of $2,000 was raised.

Convention Asks More Pay

Late in September, a convention of 33 delegates was held at Newcastle, Pa., and the delegates adopted a motion failing to invite a representative of the management. Then they voted to ask for a 15 per cent increase in wages for most of the workers and a 25 per cent raise for hot shearmen, who, the convention explained, "burn up in summer time and freeze in winter."

They also decided to ask for changes in the pension system, with a minimum pension of 60c a month and a maximum of $100. An executive committee of three has been appointed to make these demands on the company.

Auto Workers to Meet

A convention will be held in Detroit in November with the object of bringing into a single organization the three groups of auto workers not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Thoughtful observers believe that there is a chance to bring most of these company union workers into the labor movement headed by the A. F. of L. These observers point out that if the company unions mean business, they must aim at precisely the same goals that the A. F. of L. has been aiming at for nearly two generations—better wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and quarter—and seek these goals in the same way that existing unions have followed by united action of the workers.

Then why not join the disciplined and organized arms of labor that has been in the field from the first? One considerable explanation is opposition of the mass industries' managements. It is probable that this is precisely what the company unions are sure to do.

Real Union Best Bet

Commenting on the present situation, Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers telegraphed from union headquarters in Pittsburgh:

"Company unions have failed to secure their demands. The same is true of those pursuing their usual tactics. This should convince steel workers that they must join the Amalgamated Association."

Vermont Marble Workers Demand New Wage Schedule

Cold as marble!

That is the situation in the marble industry in Rutland, Vermont, as a result of a walkout of the employes on Monday of this week. About 300 workers are affected and about half a dozen of mill and quarries owned by the Vermont Marble Co. are inactive as a result. The walkout was called a "holiday" by the union leaders, but with the intimation that it might develop into a strike unless the company and the employes can come together on a new wage agreement.

Allen H. Raperaft, of Barre, Vt., president of the International Quarry Workers Union, is quoted as saying that he expected a conference with the employers shortly in an effort to compose the present deadlock. Affected were the Vermont Marble Co. plants at Rutland, Proctor and Center Rutland.

Specific demands of the men include a 40 hour week and higher rates of pay. The men at present said to be making as low as $13 for a week of 55 hours. Naturally, with a wage is below proper subsistence level for the average workman's family.

Labor Head Demands Federal Investigation of Recent Air Crash

Chicago, Nov. 9 (LNS)—John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, continues his de-

JOHN FITZPATRICK

mand for a Federal government investigation of labor troubles which, he charges, may have led to the recent airplane disaster near Cheyenne, which cost 12 lives.

"We advised," runs Fitzpatrick's telegram to the Department of Labor at Washington, "that first class mechanics were discharged by the United Airlines and replaced by students or apprentices from aeronautic schools. We also advised that the United Airlines moved its shop from Chicago to Cheyenne Wyo., to avoid the employment of first-class mechanics, also that they required employes to sign a yellow dog contract."

Canadians Oppose War, Convention Delegates Told

Labor's part in promoting international peace was stressed by Captain J. A. P. Hayden, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in addressing the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here. In referring to the action taken by the Trades and Labor Congress in endorsing League of Nations' sanctions against Italy, Hayden said:

"Because of our membership in the British Empire . . . we were obliged to take a positive and definite stand. It should not be interpreted as meaning that we have changed our opposition to war. I repeat that Canadian people are opposed to war and will use their full influence to the end that war may be abolished forever."

Speaking of the boundary line between Canada and the United States as a model for the world to follow, Captain Hayden said: "There has not, since 1814, been a battleship, a fort or a soldier on this 3,000 mile boundary, yet we live in peace and harmony. If I may be pardoned for using a term but my own, battleships are more potent than warships."

Captain Hayden told the convention that never before had the international trade union movement stood so high in Canada. "It has weathered the depression years with some losses here and there but it is better equipped to render service to the workers and the nation than ever before," he said.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY, MANAGEMENT AND LABOR WITH BERRY SET FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th

Major George L. Berry, Federal Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, Department of Commerce, has addressed an identical circular-letter to some 5,000 representatives of industry whose names were shown to his records to have been active in code matters. The purpose of the letter was to suggest a conference by such interests, through their representatives, at a meeting to be called in Washington on December 9th. The Federal Auditorium on Constitution avenue between 13th and 14th streets, N. W., will be the scene of the gathering, which will convene at 10 a. m. on that date.

Coordinator Berry states that "this will not be in the nature of a mass meeting, and that no speeches will be made." Instead, representatives of the directly interested industries will be asked to meet together, and not with opposing interests. Representatives of management and of labor will each be asked to meet separately and discuss their problems among themselves. Each separate group will then be asked to select one of their own number to act for the group which he represents, and for which he has been elected to act as spokesman, to express the group point of view.

The next step will be to have such groups form a council of industrial progress which they may wish to establish as a permanent institution. This council will receive all proposals of every kind which the individual groups may have instructed their representatives to present. With this material in hand for consideration, the council will be enabled to proceed to prepare a program for an agreed upon course of action. Major Berry will act as temporary chairman and will be the only representative of Government in attendance. Perfect freedom of action is said to be the representatives and the council will prevail. In other words, any agreed upon action will be voluntary.

Already, in reply to the invitation to attend this conference, or to send representatives, 73 per cent of those solicited have assented. Only four per cent appear to be opposed to the plan, while 23 per cent have taken a non committal attitude. The success of the conference, therefore, seems to be assured, from the point of attendance, at least.

That this is a wise and timely step cannot be doubted. To first harmonize industry, within itself, is quite necessary before contending interests may hope to be brought into a common agreement. If it should be shown that the overwhelming majority of representatives of industry are in agreement with labor upon a definite, well laid down and accepted plan for industrial recovery, the opposition could scarcely withstand the force of that combination. The meeting will be one of major importance to industry, to labor and the whole country at large.

Bangor Carpenters Initiate 60 Members Working on Quoddy

Secretary John H. Ambrose, of Bangor Carpenters' Local Union No. 621, writes as follows regarding conditions affecting his craft as the result of increased employment on the Quoddy project:

"Owing to the demand for Union Carpenters on the Quoddy job, Bangor Carpenters' Local No. 621 has initiated over 60 new members, and we feel that we have done a very good job in that respect.

"It has meant a lot of work for some of the officers, but we are glad of the opportunity to get men to work when so many of them have been unemployed or partially so for a considerable time.

"We are trying to do our share to supply enough union men from the State of Maine and keep the labor in our own State."

Bangor Man Elected Vice-Pres. N. England Cigar Makers' Council

Charles Cullison, a member of Bangor Cigar Makers' Union, was elected vice president of the New England Cigar Makers' Conference at its meeting held in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, November 3rd.

Mr Cullison, aside from being active in his local union, is also a member of the Central Labor Union and is especially active in all movements for the advancement of union label products.

Others elected: President, Alexander Desrosiers, New Haven; vice president, Michael Driscell, Waterbury; third vice-president, L. Weiner, Boston; fourth vice-president, Thomas Manes, Hartford; fifth vice-president, Frederick Fox, Springfield; secretary-treasurer, William Steuer, Worcester.

Burns Elected Paper Makers' Head; Huggins is Chosen Secretary

An international canvassing board which counted referendum votes on the election of officers of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, has completed its work and made its report to the membership from the 80 locals in which the election was held.

The Paper Makers are governed by the referendum both as to changes or amendments to the laws as well as the election of officers and the terms of office run for two years.

The referendum declared the re-election of the following officers to be unanimous: Matthew J. Burns, Albany, president; Arthur Huggins, Albany, secretary-treasurer; David S. Larner, Tonawanda, auditor; Frank P. Barry, Baldon Spa, N. Y., first vice-president, and Arthur D'Aoust, Hull, Quebec, fifth vice-president.

There were contests for other offices. George J. Schneider of Appleton, Wis., was elected by a large majority as second vice-president over Edward Packenham of Escanaba, Mich. Mr. Schneider is a member of Congress, representing the Ninth Wisconsin District. Joseph Addy of Troy, N. Y., was elected by a large majority as third vice-president over Paul Mikonis of Haverhill, Mass. John W. Bailey of Holyoke, Mass., was elected as fourth vice-president by a large majority over Archie Hook of Hamilton, Ohio, and James P. Nicol of Thoroid, Ontario, was elected as sixth vice-president by a large majority over John Murtaugh of Hull, Quebec.

There was a contest for the delegation to the American Federation of Labor, with three candidates for the delegation of two and this was won by Mr. Burns and Mr. Huggins, with Frank P. Barry having the low vote.

This will be the fourth consecutive term for Mr. Burns and the fifth term for Mr. Huggins. The Paper Makers retain their headquarters in the Broadway Arcade Building at Albany, their own building having been destroyed by fire last January.

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CHEESE White or Colored Well Cured Fine Quality lb. 23c
COMPOUND Bulk or Package 2-lbs. 31c
Sliced Bacon Sugar Cured Rindless Meat and Grocery Stores lb. 39c
OVALTINE The Delightful Swiss Drink 6-oz. can 31c
BISQUICK Shirley Temple Mug Free 40-oz. pkg. 33c
CONDENSED MILK Whitehouse 2 14-oz. cans 19c
MACARONI and Spaghetti Encore 4 8-oz. pkgs. 25c
NOODLES Encore Brand 4 8-oz. pkgs. 25c
BABO For Enamel and Porcelain 2 cans 23c
BABY FOODS Clapp's 3 4½-oz. cans 29c
CIGARETTES Chesterfields tin of 50 29c
Flat tins or vacuum packed
NOXON all round cleaner-polish 8-oz. bottle 23c

Grapefruit Juice 3 cans 25c
Ginger Snaps 2 lbs. 25c
Gulden's Mustard 8-oz. jar 13c
Wilbert's No-tub Floor Wax pint 39c
Phillip's Soups 10½-oz. can 5c
Long Cigarettes pkg. 15c
Bead Molasses 4-oz. tin 13c
Larsen's Veg All 2 cans 23c
Matinee Tea 17 pounds pkg 25c
Mellowheat 28-oz. pkg. 19c
Ann Page Preserves 16-oz. jar 20c

FOSS' MELLOWED VANILLA 2-oz. bot 25c
BAKER'S VANILLA 2-oz. bot. 25c
RAJAH VANILLA EXTRACT 2-oz. bot. 21c
BURNETT'S VANILLA 2-oz. bot. 25c

Whitehouse Evaporated MILK Unsweetened
4 14½-oz. cans 25c

POULTRY AND DAIRY FEEDS
Daily Egg Scratch Feed 25-lb. bag, 49c 100-lb. bag, $1.89
Daily Egg Mash Feed 25 lb. bag 58c 100 lb. bag $2.25
Milky Way Dairy Feed 100-lb. bag 20% Protein $1.65 24% Protein $1.69

A & P COFFEES
Bokar Vigorous, Winey lb. 21c
Red Circle Rich, Full-bodied lb. 19c
8 O'clock Mild, Mellow lb. 17c

ALL VARIETIES A & P BREADS
Now in the new sponge loaf. Bigger and Better. Try a loaf today
GRANDMOTHER'S sliced or regular 20-oz. loaf 9c
ANN PAGE sliced or regular 20-oz. loaf 9c
WHOLE MILK Ann Page 20-oz. loaf 9c
WHOLE WHEAT sliced or regular 20-oz. loaf 9c
SWEDISH RYE sliced or regular 16-oz. loaf 9c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
SPINACH, Native 3-lb. peck 10c
GRAREFRUIT, Juicy Florida small size 4 for 19c
NEW CABBAGE 6 pounds 10c
EMPEROR GRAPES 3 pounds 25c
SWEET POTATOES 6 pounds 15c
TURNIPS, Prince Edward Island 2 pounds 5c

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Skinless Frankforts Lb. 25c
Cube Steak Heavy Steer Beef Lb. 33c
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END OF CRAFT UNIONS SOUGHT BY EMPLOYERS

Bosses Who Never Showed Friendliness Toward Trade Union Organizations Charged With Attempt to Shape Form of Union for Employes.

Report of Committee at Annual Convention of Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., at Atlantic City, Argued Industrial Form of Unions Failed—Claim Continuation of Craft Unions Necessary for Proper Protection of Skilled Workers.

Craft unions face an effort to impose industrial unionism upon them, regardless of their wishes in the matter, the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, was told in the report submitted by President John P. Frey and Secretary-Treasurer W. A. Calvin.

As a result of the drive for industrial unionism, protection of the rights and interests of affiliated unions is a major problem before the department, the report said.

Discussion of the problem thus set forth was the outstanding feature of the report, which charged that many employers who had never shown friendliness to trade union organization of their employes now seem determined to shape their employes' form of labor or trade union organization. In addition, prominent public men have taken it upon themselves to tell the labor movement what form of organization would be most advantageous, the report adds.

Structural Change Sought

"In addition to his," the report continues' "there have been within he trade union movement itself those who believe they are justified in imposing a form of organization upon others whether or not this was their choice.

"During the last year or so, the question of a so-called industrial form of organization has been pushed to the forefront by those within the trade union movement who apparently believe that its structure should be changed.

A similar movement developed during the '30's. A number of national labor organizations having the industrial form of organization as an objective, came into existence. The actions of each of these organizations sadden each of them by their attitude toward the American Federation of Labor and the international unions of craftsmen. Each announced that it would drive the American Federation of Labor from the field.

Industrial Unions Failed

"Each of these organizations failed to supplant the American Federation of Labor. Each of them collapsed because they were unable to serve the purpose of adequately protecting the wage earners of their membership."

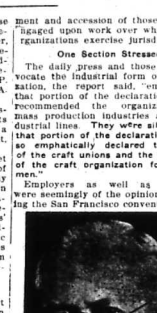
The report said that "widespread misunderstanding" has arisen relative to the policy of organizing industrial unions in the mass production industries, formulated by the San Francisco convention last year. It was pointed out that the declaration of the convention was definite in its statement on craft unions, saying in part:

"We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines, and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction."

One Section Stressed

The daily press and those who advocate the industrial form of organization, the report said, "emphasized that portion of the declaration which recommended the organization of mass production industries along industrial lines. They were silent upon **that portion of the declaration which so emphatically declared the rights of the craft unions and the necessity of the craft organization for craftsmen.**"

Employers as well as workers were seemingly of the opinion, following the San Francisco convention, that



JOHN P. FREY

he craft unions would pass out of the industrial picture and be supplanted by an industrial form of labor organization, the report said.

"Unquestionably," the report added, "the efforts of our affiliated international unions to organize the members of their craft, in the unions, during industries, has been seriously handicapped during the year because of the mistaken understanding of the action of the San Francisco convention, which became widespread before the end of 1934.

Work Periods Must be Cut

Emphasis was put in the report on the displacement of labor in the manufacturing industries, and it was declared that it is becoming increasingly evident that the stand for the five-day week taken by the Boston convention of the department in 1930 was sound.

"The work week and the work day must be materially reduced unless we are to accept a growing army of unemployed as a permanent feature of our vaunted industrial system," the delegates were told.

STATE FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

"We must promote foreign trade—then domestic trade will be benefited."

No denial is made of the fact that all but a small part of our domestic newsprint manufacturing business has been lost through putting this article on the free list. No promise is made, but rather a plain warning is given that international trade comes first and will continue to come first.

So much for the Department of State."

Now let us see what the situation is about the tariff and what the present powers, thus is. Practically speaking, the President is the whole tariff system, to the extent of 50 per cent. By an enactment of the last Congress he has the power to raise or lower duties 50 per cent on any article now on the dutiable-list. He has not the power to transfer any article between the dutiable and the free list. He has the power, however, to impose embargo restrictions, and that is quite sufficient for the purpose of affording relief to the dying newsprint paper manufacturing industry. It is also just what the State Department — through the new Assistant Secretary Professor Sayre, proposes NOT to do!

The Remedy

The remedy now lies with the Congress itself. There may be "some" Senators and Representatives who do not approve of an important domestic industry being ruined in order to make a bid for international trade? Why kill one bird to catch another? Under what obligations are we to Sweden, or Canada, that our newsprint industry should be sacrificed? We do not seek to export this product in competition with theirs. All we desire is to retain our own domestic market, something to which we certainly have a premier right.

The case looks dark for Maine at this time. Under the newly enacted Tariff Act amendment, approved June 12, 1934 (at 9:15 p. m.), the President is really the arbiter of the tariff policy of the entire country. It is an enormous power—and it is questionable if any such power should ever have been given to any Executive, at any time. Moreover, the right "to enter into trade agreements with foreign governments, as to tariff policies, is really an infringement of the province of the Senate. Certainly, the tariff is a matter for the House of Representatives to consider and pass upon. But Congress has thrown the burden, or the brain, on the President. Hence, our general tariff policy, including newsprint, will be whatever the Executive thinks it should be, not what those in industry desire and demand that it should be.

When Congress next convenes, this question should come up for debate. And it will then be shown "whether or not" Maine has in Washington legislators who are willing and able to defend her proper interests. At the same time, the Presidential optional tariff regulatory policy should be repealed. Otherwise, whole industries and the nation may be bound up with trade treaties and agreements of which they know nothing in advance and which may afterwards reveal their destructive and ruinous effects.

The Maine State Federation has stated their case with all clearness and with convincing logic. But they have asked for bread—and have been given a stone.

MAINE SUPERIOR COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of funds exempt from Trustee process in the hands of the Employer, by agreement between Employer and Employee."

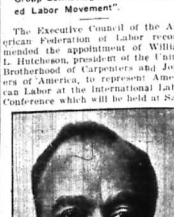
Here comes of the matter of "the intention of the Legislature." That is a fine point. And it is suggested that the records of the debates, when the law was enacted, be searched very carefully to see just what the advocates of the measure desired. Upon its face, there can be no reasonable doubt that the legislators intended a full $20 a week exemption, and that nothing except that which was over and above the specified amount $20 (computed weekly) was available for trustee process.

Upon that principle, the Federation has a good case and it should be pushed, legislatively, at the first opportunity. About the judge's interpretation, there may be honest doubt; but surely the Statutes can be so drawn as to dispel this ambiguity? A minimum of $20 a week was intended to be reserved for the employe. The recent court decision destroys that immunity. Correction is needed, and the sooner the better.

Hutcheson Endorsed by A. F. of L. Council for Chile Labor Parley

Green Says Selection of Carpenters' Brotherhood President Has No Political Significance and Brands As False the Inference That It is "A Reprisal Against Any Individual or Group Connected With the Organized Labor Movement".

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommended the appointment of William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to represent American Labor at the International Labor Conference which will be held at San-



WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

tiago, Chile, in December. The conference was called by the International Labor Organization at Geneva of which the United States became a member in August, 193. The delegate is appointed by President Roosevelt.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding certain inferences drawn from the appointment of Mr. Hutcheson.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor have understood that political considerations of any kind entered into the designation of labor representatives to International Labor Organization conferences. Recommendations of workers' delegates for attendance at these International Labor Organization conferences have been made without regard to politics or political considerations.

"This fixed policy was adhered to when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommended William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for appointment as the workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization conference which will be held at Santiago, Chile, next December.

Representation Purely Industrial

"The American Federation of Labor pursues a non-partisan political policy. It assumes that the constitution of the International Labor Organization means exactly what it says when it provides that workers' delegates are chosen from industrial organizations which are most representative of working people in their respective countries.

"Mr. Hutcheson is the president of a large organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Neither his political beliefs nor those of any other person who have attended conferences of the International Labor Organization upon recommendation of the American Federation of Labor have been taken into account by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"It has never been understood that anyone connected with the administration of affairs of the United States Government set up any political qualifications for any representative of the workers who might be appointed to attend conferences of the International Labor Organization.

"The inference drawn by anyone that the appointment of Mr. Hutcheson to attend the International Labor Organization conference at Santiago, Chile, could be regarded as a reprisal against any individual or group connected with the organized labor movement is without foundation, false in every particular and unworthy of a moment's consideration.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor were requested to recommend the appointment of a labor representative connected with the American Federation of Labor to represent the workers at the International Labor Organization conference which will be held in Chile next December. No stipulation regarding political affiliation or political consideration was made in the request submitted in response to the request. The Executive Council recommended the appointment of William L. Hutcheson. Labor cannot believe that this recommendation can be or will be rejected for merely political reasons."

SHAME ON UNION MEN WHO

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion at all meetings of local unions within the Portland district.

The committee requests The Labor News to correct a statement which appeared in the October issue, this to the effect that Keith's Theater in Portland is connected with the RKO circuit. The Portland theater, it is said, is owned by the Fred Letiberman interests, who also operate the Fremont Theater in Boston, and who have no connection with the RKO circuit.

Chairman Russell of the committee says credit for the progress the union is making is largely due to Attorney Leo Mahoney, who has worked "all the way" with the committee. Mr. Russell said that throughout the entire campaign this young lawyer has demonstrated much ability, having done everything possible to prevent the Keith interests from having the pickets removed, by instructing them in the right direction in their every move.

"In our opinion," Mr. Russell, said, "Attorney Mahoney has a bright future ahead of him. He has made a thorough study of labor laws, and is well versed on all matters concerning the rights of working people, which is bound to be of inestimable service to local trade unions."

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

COMMON LANGUAGE, COMMON PURPOSE OF ACTION, AND COMMON UNDERSTANDING, MOST ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL UNION

Andrew Naesmith, British Fraternal Delegate, in Talks in Fall River and NewBedford, Gave This as Reason for Ability to Organize Greater Numbers in Mass Industries in England—Relates History of British Labor Party.

(Special to The Labor News)

Fall River, Nov. 9—A great British trade unionist has come and gone but his message will remain in the minds of textile workers here for years.

The Britisher is Andrew Naesmith, J. P., secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association of Accrington, England, and his message was "Trade Unionism."

Two gatherings of textile workers, all members of the United Textile Workers of America, heard the distinguished guest at the Central Labor Union hall here and at New Bedford yesterday. He preached the Labor Gospel, which was as adaptable to conditions in America as in his birthplace, the British Isles, which he had come here to represent at the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

Without mincing his words or evading any issues, Secretary Naesmith declared that "strong organization is the textile workers' only hope for success."

"I have found strong organizations of employers here during my brief visit," he said, "and I have found that it has proven to their advantage. I have also found that the textile workers were not as strong as they should be. On the other side, we have strong employers' organizations but we have just as strong labor unions."

He lauded the United Textile Workers of America for its "splendid attempt to organize the textile workers into a strong organization. The officials have not an easy task."

"You have a condition here," he said, "that is much different from that of the British Isles. You have speaking and understanding different languages, and being of a different school of thought. Until these people have a common language, common understanding and a common purpose of action, until then will it be difficult to perfect a 100 per cent organization in the textile industry in this country."

Continuing, Mr. Naesmith said that most of the textile products were for home consumption, pointing out that even in the prosperous years only seven per cent was exported. In comparison, he declared that 80 per cent of the goods manufactured in the British Isles was shipped to other nations. The latter also said that his observations here caused him to point to the South as one of the obstacles in the path of recovery and organization.

Discussing the proposed Labor party of national and international differences.

Democracy and the Rule of the People

Labor's devotion to democracy, to the rule of the people and to the preservation of our democratic institutions is very largely based upon its opposition to war. It realizes that in those countries where dictatorships have been established, where autocracy in government prevails, where rulership is vested in the top rather than in the bottom, the people have little, if anything, to say in the determination of the issues of war and peace. The fate of the people and the issues of war are determined by the judgment and whim of the dictator. Democracy and the rule of the people must exercise an all-prevailing force in preventing resort to force and war in the settlement of alleged grievances and differences which exist between nations.

The working people of the United States are thoroughly alive to the disturbed and threatened situation which exists in Europe. They are deeply concerned over the existence of war between Italy and Ethiopia. Labor hopes and trusts that the war will be confined to the two nations now involved and that an extension of the zone of conflict will be prevented. It is the wish and desire of American labor that our Government may use its good offices in all the efforts which are put forth to minimize the conflict and to promote a settlement.

Under no circumstances, however, will the working people of the United States favor participation of our own Country in any European conflict. We insist that the Briand-Kellogg compact shall be observed in both better and spirit.

The passion for peace possessed by the workers of our Country is all-embracing and is based upon a thorough and deep sense of appreciation of the destructive effects of war and particularly upon all classes of workers, their families and their children.

The workers demand peace. They cry for peace. They think in terms of peace. They are opposed to war and they are against a resort to war as a means of settlement of national and international disputes.

COOPERATION URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

names are on local public relief rolls."

The next preference to other members of such unions who are on the relief rolls will require very careful and thorough cooperation with employment agencies to make sure that persons claiming to be union members and who have been certified by the relief agency to the employment office are actually bona fide members of the union.

In the last sentence of the order you will note this statement is made, and the employment agency has notified the unions of such request. This indicates that the officials of the local unions should be notified so that they may assure the employment agency that all eligible members of the union have registered in the employment office, and that only bona fide members are referred to the job. This will require close and careful relationship between union officials and employment agencies.

According to the terms of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, executive and administrative orders, there is no definite statement as to residential requirements. It is, however, necessary that migration of workers be avoided. This makes it all the more necessary that union officials maintain close and sympathetic relationship with employment agencies, see that all unemployed members are registered with the employment office, and that Maine union members shall be first referred to the projects where contractors request union labor.

On behalf of the unemployed members of the building trades unions, may I respectfully urge your earnest cooperation to secure preference for union members and employment for Maine workers."

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

"LABOR WAS NOT FORGOTTEN THE LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE WORLD WAR," DECLARES PRESIDENT GREEN

A. F. of L. President Says Labor is Unalterably Opposed to War Because It is Called Upon to Pay Both in Manpower and Never Ending Service—Will Resist to the Utmost Against This Country Entering Any European Conflict.

In a five minute radio address delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, last evening, on the Squibb-World Peace-ways program over the Columbia Broadcasting System, he said:

One must understand the heart and mind of working people in order to appreciate fully their opposition to war between nations and their unswerving desire for peace and a peaceful solution of national and international controversies. Labor gives all its energy in the intense struggle in which it is engaged for the realization of the enjoyment of a higher standard of living. It suffers much from unemployment and the effect of enforced idleness. It knows that war adds to its distress and to its burdens for the destructive effect of war falls more heavily upon Labor than upon any other class or group of the Nation's citizenship.

Labor has not forgotten the lessons learned during the World War. The destruction of man-power, great as it was, was supplemented by an impairment of Labor's faith in our civilization and its processes. Morale was destroyed, visions beclouded, spiritual values lowered and the enthusiasm which had been aroused by the belief that war had been created—that the world would be made safe for democracy—was supplanted by human despair.

Added to all these impairments of priceless human values was the burden that was placed upon the Nation and particularly upon the backs of Labor. The cost of the war must be paid through the creation of wealth and inasmuch as all wealth is created by Labor it is this group which is forced to pay the cost of war.

Beware of Deception

Let no one be deceived regarding the understanding of this economic philosophy on the part of Labor. There is no illusionment. It knows the taxes which must be imposed in order to pay for the costs of war come from the hands, the labor and the service of working men and women. We are still paying for the Civil War and more heavily for the Spanish-American War and in an increasing way for the World War. Another war would not only mean a horrible destruction of man-power but, in addition, the piling up of a staggering debt which must, of necessity, be paid through the service and sweat of labor during the generations which are to come.

Labor is unalterably opposed to war because it is called upon to pay both in man-power and in never-ending service. It knows that the money which is wrung from Labor in the ways of taxes means that much less in wages and earned income. But, Labor is also opposed to war for moral reasons. It believes that the time has come when common sense and good judgment should be applied to the settlement of differences which arise between nations. There is no moral justification for war, to wage and to arms for the settlement

Pres. Says Jobs and Pay Increases Needed to Balance Output

Minneapolis, Nov 5 (FLNS)—Immediate overhauling of local labor unions suspected of communistic activities was announced as the first move in the A. F. of L.'s anti-red campaign.

A. F. of L. international officers will investigate all unions in Minneapolis. The campaign eventually will be extended to other major cities.

Myer Lewis, representative of President Green, who was sent here to investigate the labor situation, met with a temporary committee in charge of the campaign. Members are T. E. Cunningham, president of Minnesota Federation of Labor; George Lawson, secretary-treasurer of the State Labor Group, and Roy Weir, organizer for the Central Labor Union.

Insurgent Miners' Movement in Penn. Proves a "Fizzle"

With disbandment of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, the insurgent union movement in District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America has collapsed. The insurgent union was organized in 1933. Decision to disband was caused by lack of funds, insurgent leaders admitted.

End of the organization leaves the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, sole representative of the workers. The United Mine Workers will absorb the insurgents with the exception of the leaders, expelled from the U. M. W. and workers who took part in the "Reign of Terror".

"This is the greatest thing that could have happened in the anthracite field," Michael Hartneady, State Secretary of Mines, declared. "It will bring back prosperity to the hard coal region."

COMPANY UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the time may not be far distant when the proprietors will find this out to their own satisfaction.

Textile mill owners in the Central Massachusetts district, for the most part, are aware of this, and with a few exceptions all are steering clear of the "company union" idea. As a result peace prevails, with consequent good results in steady and more efficient production.

We had hoped employes in the Stevens Linen Works who were members of U. T. W. of A. Local 2384 had more sense than to be bunco-ed into believing they will receive greater consideration from a make-shift organization than through one that is affiliated with the bona fide Labor movement. Their actions are almost unbelievable, and again we are reminded as to how little interested some people are in their future and that of their dependents.

In this case, as it has occurred in others, the power of the bosses with their wealth and influence, proved too strong for those whose backbones lacked sufficient sinew to join their fellows in a movement which is intended to bring justice to the workers.

In their actions in voting for the maintenance of a "company union," they not only acted supinely but demonstrated beyond all doubt their inability to think for themselves.—The Worcester Labor News.

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